MODULE 4

"PROVIDING QURAN & ARABIC LEARNING ONE STEP AT A TIME"

VERBS

GRAMMAR & WORD ACQUISTION

سلسلة تعلم القرآن

Learning Quran Series

BASED ON LIVE CLASSES
BY SADIYYA UMM JALEEL

Module 4 Verbs
Grammar and Word Acquisition

Completed November 2018/ Rabi al Awwal 1440 Hijri

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~To those determined to understand Allah's Speech better.

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إِنَّكَ لَا تَهْدِى مَنْ أَحْبَبْتَ وَلَٰكِنَّ ٱللَّهَ يَهْدِى مَن يَشَآءُ وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِٱلْمُهْتَدِينَ

Verily! You (O Muhammad (ﷺ) guide not whom you like, but Allah guides whom He wills. And He knows best those who are guided.
28:56

Written, edited, formatted, and published by:
Sadiyya Umm Jaleel

Introduction

All praise is for Allah, we praise Him and seek His help and forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allah from the evil of ourselves and our actions. Whomsoever Allah guides cannot be led astray. Whomsoever Allah misguides, none can guide him. I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah, alone without any partner, and that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger.

Dedication

To learners determined to improve their comprehension of the Quran.

Acknowledgments

We praise and thank Allah, who has established His religion for our success. I give thanks to all those who have allowed me to teach them over the years, and I pray for their continued guidance and every source of goodness.

Preface

I began writing this book in November 2018, after completing Module 3, Nouns: Grammar and Word Acquisition. It is designed to make Arabic easier, with a primary focus on understanding the Speech of Allah. Upon successful completion of this book, the learner will know about 80% of the word meanings in the Quran and will be more skillful in the science of Arabic grammar.

Objective

The objective of this book is to assist learners in their journey towards understanding the Quran and to help them draw nearer to Allah. Hence, learners will better understand the Speech of Allah by committing high-frequency sight words from the Quran to memory while learning fundamentals of Arabic grammar.

Obtaining the objective

Each lesson in this book provides the learner with a new list of verbs to memorize. Complete one lesson at a time, every week. There are four parts to the course, and each part contains 12 lessons. Hence, if you

complete one lesson per week, you will complete the course in approximately 1 year.

Resource

The primary source of word selection for the LEARNING QURAN SERIES is "80% of Quranic Words" by Dr. Abdul Aziz Abdur Raheem.

Flashcards

Consider utilizing flashcards while waiting in the doctor's office, on the bus, during lunch, and at similar times. A large part of this course is memorizing words and their meanings. I suggest creating digital flashcards. Email, learningquranseries@icloud.com for flashcards.

Uniqueness of this course

- Designed to impart sound knowledge.
- Large font for easy reading.
- Shading, color, and tables for simplicity.
- Learners may work at their own pace.
- It contains many beneficial reminders and points of Aqeedah.
- Every Aayaah has been meticulously chosen for maximum benefit.
- Genders are color-coded, blue for male gender and pink for female. This prevents learners from having to decrypt confusing description keys.
- Convenient, only 10-15 minutes a day for flashcards. About 30-60 minutes may be used to study each grammar lesson.
- Designed to help any English reader better understand the Quran.
- Gateway to complex books, making them less complicated.
- Includes the names of Allah mentioned in the Quran.

Necessary guidance for this course

- Goal: Memorize each word so that you can identify it upon reading it.

- Each lesson contains new sight words that must be mastered for that lesson.
- Verb conjugation has been explained in a simple, progressive order. Refer to the "Verb Journal" provided.
- **Learning Quran Series** is color-coded; Module 3 Nouns GWA is red. Throughout this course, you will also learn Verbal nouns: appearing in red, rather than yellow like the verbs.
- Review, review, review. I cannot express the importance of constant revision. Think about how well you know Soorah al Faatihah or the Tashahhud, this is due to continuous repetition. The more you review your sight words, the stronger your ability to recall them. Remember, this course is based on live classes, and sight words are reviewed in class until students have become skilled at recalling them. Since I have transitioned my live class documents and concepts into a book, please adopt a similar practice.
- Upon completion of this book, **combined** with words from Module 3, Nouns: GWA, you will be familiar with more than 80% of the words in the Quran. Meanwhile, it is crucial to continue referring to the English translation and Tafseer of the Quran once you have acquired new words. Nevertheless, you will understand much of what you read, and you will have more clarity while reading the Book of Allah, in your prayer, and in other matters related to coming closer to Allah and His Speech. May Allah give us knowledge that benefits and deeds that are accepted. Aameen

Contact

If you have any questions, comments, corrections, or concerns, email: learningquranseries@icloud.com. Instagram: LEARNINGQURANSERIES

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

إِنَّآ أَنزَلْنَٰهُ قُرْءَٰنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَّعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ

"Verily, We have sent it down as an Arabic Quran in order that you may understand." Yoosuf 12:2

سِلسِلَة تَعلَّمُ القُرآن الكَرِيم

Learning Quran Series

Module 4: Verbs

Grammar and Word Acquisition

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Quran Learning Series-Module 4: Verbs
Grammar and Word Acquisition

Interesting Fact:

The first time Angel Jibreel spoke to the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), he commanded him to read. Hence, the first word of the Quran revealed was a verb:

ٱقْرَأْ بِٱسْمِ رَبِّكَ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ

Recite (what is being revealed to you, O Muḥammad) by (commencing with) the name of your Lord Who created (all things). 96:1

Introduction to Arabic

أَقسَامُ الكَلام

Parts of Speech

In the Arabic language, there are three parts of speech:

1. Noun (إسم)

A word that specifies meaning without reference to time. It includes nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and interjections.

2. Verb (فِعل)

A word that specifies meaning with reference to time.

There are 3 types of verbs:

- The Past Tense (الفَعل المَاضي)
- The Present Tense (الفِعل المُضَارِع)
- The Command Verb (الفِعل الأَمر)

3. Particle (حَرف)

A word that does not have meaning unless accompanied by a noun or verb. It includes prepositions and conjunctions.

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Table Example		
Plural	Dual	Singular
	Masculine & Feminine	
Masculine		Masculine
Feminine		Feminine

Methodizing the Verb
Part I

This lesson explains the classifications of verbs, their forms, and categorizations. This is part I of Methodizing the Verb and a preview of the book's content. It is an introduction and reference as you advance throughout the course (إِنْ شَاءَ الله).

Categorizations of a Verb - Table I

Gender, a verb will be either:
• Masculine
• Feminine
Number, a verb will be:
• Singular
• Dual
• Plural
Tense, a verb will be either:
• Past tense
• Present tense
  ○ The command verb is formed from the present tense verb.
  ○ Future tense is made using the present tense verb.
  ○ Moods are generated with the present tense verb.
• Command form

Categorizations of a Verb - Table 2
A verb will have 3 Letters ***or*** More:

The 3 Letter Verb is the primary "root" verb type. A 3-Letter Verb may be sound or weak:

- Weak verbs contain a weak letter (ا ي و). (You learned the weak letters in Arabic Essentials, Module 1.)
- Sound verbs do **not** contain a weak letter. Furthermore, sound verbs are categorized as having Hamza (ء) or two identical letters.

The Increased Letter Verb, derived from the 3-letter verb. They are verbs with an increase in the letters of the 3 Letter Verb. The Increased Letter Verb may contain:

- 4 letters as the root of the verb
- 5 letters as the root of the verb
- 6 letters as the root of the verb

Categorizations of a Verb - Table 3
Verbs are further categorized as being either:

Transitive	**Active**
Intransitive	**Passive**

- A verb is Transitive when it has both a "doer" and a "receiver", i.e., something is being done to someone or something, such as call, teach, or write.
- A verb is Intransitive when it only has a doer, i.e., expresses a doable activity such as sits, stops, or fears; there is no receiver.
- Lastly, a verb is Active when the **subject** is *known* and Passive when it is *unknown*.

The following three tables are intentionally left blank. These tables will give you a visual for the Type I verb and its many forms. The **Learning Quran Series** has been designed to benefit learners in a simple, straightforward manner. **Next, please think of the type I verb as a product brand with different kinds.** Like your favorite coffee brand. Under one name, you have many coffee flavors and ground versus whole-bean options. Verbs are of a similar nature: the main verb (brand) and its variations. Producing lines of a main product (verb). Create your own examples, such as Dove soap, Paul Mitchell shampoo, and Louis Vuitton bags. There are six forms of type I verbs, and 3 of them have subtypes.

There are 6 Versions of the Type I Verb	
	I.
i.	
ii.	
iii.	
iv.	
v.	
vi.	
Continue to the following table to learn that there are eight subtype verbs…	

*Subtype verbs are categorized as (a. b. c.)

Three of those 6 Versions Have Subtypes	
I.	
	i.
	ii.
	a.
	b.
	c.
	d.
	iii.
	a.
	b.
	c.
	iv.
	a.
	v.
	vi.
There are 8 Subtype Verbs	

Assignment: Read through this lesson every day this week.

Methodizing the Verb
Part 2

In the previous lesson, we learned that the Type I verb has 6 versions and 8 subtypes.

Next, we will learn the 3-letters (ف ع ل), from the verb (فَعَلَ), which are used as an example in the study of verbs. You will continually see this benchmark verb throughout this series and other Arabic learning materials.

The first table in this lesson introduces the variation of the 3-letter verb in the past and present tense benchmark form. Then you will learn the 8 subtypes. Subtypes are verbs that have two identical letters, or the verb has a weak letter and does not follow the standard pattern (فَعَلَ). Refer to these introductory pages throughout the course as needed. Remain patient and ask Allah for assistance.

Assignment: Memorize the following:

Present tense	Past tense
يَفعَلُ	فَعَلَ
Does	To do

Study the table below for verb forms I: i.-vi.
Observe the vowel changes that occur between the past and present tense verbs. Begin reading from the right column.

Note:	Present tense	Past tense	Note:
The 3rd letter ع of the present tense verb has Fathah ◌َ.	يَفعَلُ i.	فَعَلَ	The past tense form of this verb is on the pattern of فَعَلَ
The 3rd letter ع of the present tense verb has Kasrah ◌ِ.	يَفعِلُ ii.	فَعَلَ	
The 3rd letter ع of the present tense verb has Dammah ◌ُ.	يَفعُلُ iii.	فَعَلَ	
The 3rd letter ع of the present tense verb has Fathah ◌َ.	يَفعَلُ iv.	فَعِلَ	The past tense form of this verb is on the pattern of فَعِلَ
The 3rd letter ع of the present tense verb has Kasrah ◌ِ.	يَفعِلُ v.	فَعِلَ	
The 3rd letter ع of the present tense verb has Dammah ◌ُ.	يَفعُلُ vi.	فَعُلَ	The past tense of this verb is on the pattern of فَعُلَ

Notice how the 3rd letter in the present tense verb changes.

Type I Verb Forms

1. When the Present tense conjugates with Fathah

i.	فَعَلَ:يَفعَلُ

2. When the Present tense conjugates with Kasrah

ii.	فَعَلَ:يَفعِلُ
a)	زَادَ:يَزِيدُ
b)	هَدَى:يَهدِي
c)	ضَلَّ:يَضِلُّ
d)	وَجَدَ:يَجِدُ

3. When the Present tense conjugates with Dammah

iii.	فَعَلَ:يَفعُلُ
a)	قَالَ:يَقُولُ
b)	دَعَا:يَدْعُو
c)	ظَنَّ:يَظُنُّ

4. When the Present tense conjugates with Fathah
   And the past tense has Kasrah

iv.	فَعِلَ:يَفعَلُ
a)	وَسِعَ:يَوسَعُ

5. When the Present tense conjugates with Kasrah
   And the past tense has Kasrah

v.	فَعِلَ:يَفعِلُ

6. When the Present tense conjugates with Dammah
   And the past tense has Kasrah

vi.	فَعُلَ:يَفعُلُ

Assignment: Read through this lesson every day this week.

Methodizing the Verb
Part 3

Recalling from Methodizing the Verb Part I, verbs specify meaning with reference to time. The three types of verbs are as follows:

- The Past Tense Verb — فِعل الماضي
- The Present Tense Verb — فِعل المُضارِع
- The Command Verb — فِعل الأَمر

Verbs indicate <u>action</u> in the past and present tense. In Arabic, command verbs are used to create present-tense verbs. Thus, particles will precede present-tense verbs, producing the future. Upcoming tables will introduce past, present, and command verbs when speaking about someone, to someone, and *the one speaking*.

Remember, Arabic words are either masculine or feminine - they may be singular, dual, or plural. Let's take a closer look at the following three tables of past, present, and command form verbs.

فِعْل المَاَضِي The Past Tense Verb			
She did	فَعَلَتْ	He did	فَعَلَ
They did (2)	فَعَلَتَا	They did (2)	فَعَلَا
They all did	فَعَلْنَ	They all did	فَعَلُوا
You did	فَعَلْتِ	You did	فَعَلْتَ

You did (2)	فَعَلْتُمَا	You did (2)	فَعَلْتُمَا
You all did	فَعَلْتُنَّ	You all did	فَعَلْتُم
I did	فَعَلْتُ	I did	فَعَلْتُ
We did	فَعَلْنَا	We did	فَعَلْنَا

The past tense means the action has been completed.

فِعْل المُضَارِع
The Present Tense Verb

She does	تَفعَلُ	He does	يَفعَلُ
They do (2)	تَفعَلَانِ	They do (2)	يَفعَلَانِ
They do	يَفعَلْنَ	They do	يَفعَلُونَ
You do	تَفعَلِينَ	You do	تَفعَلُ
You do (2)	تَفعَلَانِ	You do (2)	تَفعَلَانِ
You all do	تَفعَلْنَ	You all do	تَفعَلُونَ
I do	أَفعَلُ	I do	أَفعَلُ

We do	نَفعَلُ	We do	نَفعَلُ

Present tense verbs: The action is currently taking place. Also used to form the future tense.

فِعل الأَمر The Commanding Verb			
Do!	اِفعَلِي	Do!	اِفعَل
Do! (2)	اِفعَلَا	Do! (2)	اِفعَلَا
Do!	اِفعَلنَ	Do!	اِفعَلُوا

Usage of command verbs occurs when speaking to someone.
(**Note:** Only the 3-letter verb accepts (ا) in the command form)

This completes three sections of Methodizing the Verb. We now begin memorizing sight words that are highly frequent in the Quran with Part 1, The Type I Verb.

Assignment: Read through this lesson every day this week.

Part I
The Type I Verb

Understanding the Type I Verb

The Type I Verb and Its Divisions		
I.		
The present tense that conjugates with Fathah	فَعَلَ:يَفعَلُ	i.
The present tense that conjugates with Kasrah	فَعَلَ:يَفعِلُ	ii.
زَادَ:يَزِيدُ	a.	
هَدَى:يَهدِي	b.	
ضَلَّ:يَضِلُّ	c.	
وَجَدَ:يَجِدُ	d.	
The present tense that conjugates with Dammah	فَعَلَ:يَفعُلُ	iii.
قَالَ:يَقُولُ	a.	
دَعَا:يَدعُو	b.	
ظَنَّ:يَظُنُّ	c.	
The present tense that conjugates with Fathah (And the past tense has Kasrah)	فَعِلَ:يَفعَلُ	iv.
وَسِعَ:يَوسَعُ	a.	
The present tense that conjugates with Kasrah (And the past tense has Kasrah)	فَعِلَ:يَفعِلُ	v.
The present tense that conjugates with Dammah And the past tense has Dammah	فَعُلَ:يَفعُلُ	vi.

Lesson I

Lesson I begins with the study of weak verbs. Weak verbs, meaning a long vowel, are a part of the word. They are referred to as "weak", since the vowel undergoes changes and drops during conjugation. Observe changes of the "weak verb" below.

الجَوف **Memorizing Weak Verbs …** When the middle letter is ا, Alif			
Command Plural	**Command**	**Present tense**	**Past tense**
قُولُوا Say! (33:70)	قُل Say!	يَقُولُ Says	قَالَ Said
		تَقُولُ Says	قَالَت Said

Command Plural	**Command**	**Present Tense**	**Past Tense**
كُونُوا Be! (5:8)	كُن Be!	يَكُونُ Will be, is	كَانَ Is, was
	كُونِي Be! (21:69)	تَكُونُ Is, will be	كَانَت Is, was
		يَتُوب Turn in mercy, accept repentance	تَابَ Turned, repented

Assignment: Memorize the words above.
Exercise: LRP the Aayah above.

Also, included in your sight words for this lesson is the Verbal noun (Masdar) ,تَوبَةٌ meaning repentance.

Exercise 1: Highlight what makes the word (تَوبَةٌ) a noun.

Exercise 2: Locate the command verb "Be" in the Aayah below.

بَدِيعُ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَٱلۡأَرۡضِۖ وَإِذَا قَضَىٰٓ أَمۡرٗا فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَهُۥ كُن فَيَكُونُ

The Originator of the heavens and the earth.
When He decrees a matter, He only says to it: "Be!" - and it is. 2:117

Fact: Allah, in His Power and Glory, has made the statement (كُن فَيَكُن) "Be! And it is.", in 8 separate places in the Quran.

Exercise 3: LRP the following Aayaat: 2:117, 3:47, 3:59, 6:73, 16:40, 19:35, 36:82, 40:68

Allah is (التَّوَّاب), acceptor of repentance.

Lesson 2

In this lesson, we will continue learning about verbs containing weak letters, which are the most common form of the Type I Verb.

Notes:

- The weak letters (ا ي و) may be the first, second, or third letter of the verb on the pattern (فعل).
- The weak letters determine the vowel for conjugation and may be dropped, disappearing from the word entirely.
- The weak letter may come as a consonant sound at times, and as a vowel at others.

Continue to the following pages, memorizing all the sight words in the tables.

Memorizing Weak Verbs …

~With Hamza~

[المَهمُوز]

Command Plural	Command	Present tense	Past tense
اِئتُوا Bring! come!	اِئتِ Bring! come!	يَأتِي Comes, bring	أتَى Came, come
		تَأتِي Comes, bring	أتَت Came, come
		يَشَاءُ Wills	شَاء Willed, wills
		يَرَى Sees	رَأى Saw
			جَاءَ Came, has come
			جَاءَت Came, has come

Next, look at the graphic organizer on the following page.

The meaning of each word in the graphic organizer is "evil". The words in yellow are verbs, and the word in red is a verbal noun. Verbal nouns have the same meanings as verbs, without reference to time. These three words are a part of your word list this week.

Exercise: Read the Aayah below, locate the verb (سَاءَ) in the Aayah:

وَلَا تَقۡرَبُواْ ٱلزِّنَىٰٓۖ إِنَّهُۥ كَانَ فَٰحِشَةٗۚ وَسَآءَ سَبِيلٗا

And do not come near unlawful sexual intercourse.
Indeed, it is an immorality and an evil way. 17:32

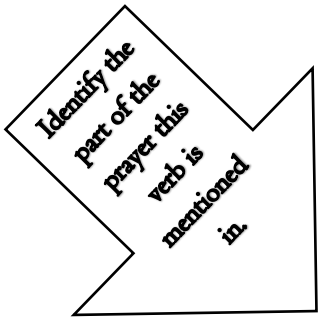
Lesson 3

Lesson 3 continues with the study of the weak verb. Memorize the sight words in the following tables.

Memorizing Weak Verbs … (When the third letter is a weak letter) [النَّاقِص]			
Command Plural	**Command**	**Present tense**	**Past tense**
اِدعُوا Call! Pray! Invoke! Invite!	اُدعُ Call! Pray! Invoke! Invite!	يَدعُو Calling	دَعَا Called, calls

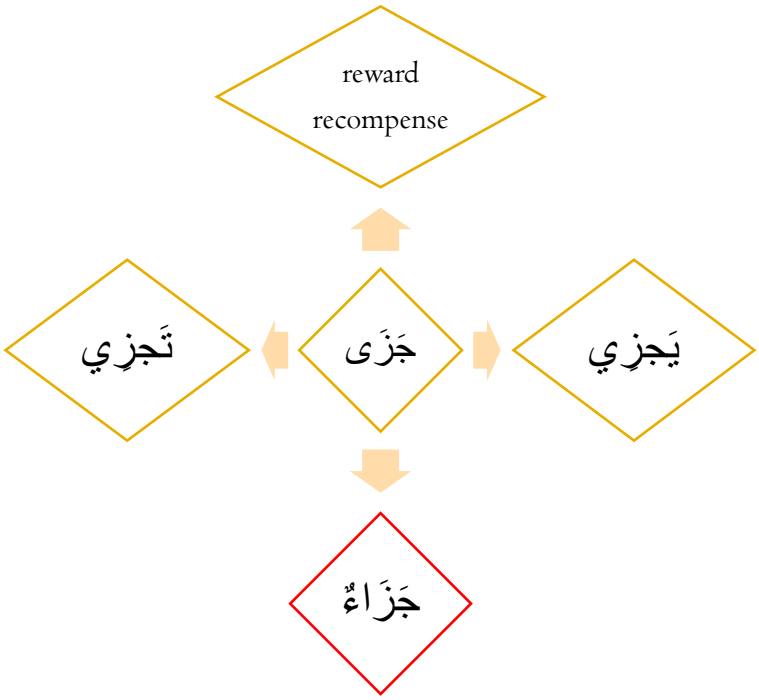
الدُعَاء هُوَ العِبَادَة

Dua/Supplication is worship.



اُتلُ Recite!	يَتلُو Recites	تَلَا Recited
	يَجرِي Flow(s)	جَرَى Flow
	تَجرِي Running	
اِهدِ Guide!	يَهدِي Guides	هَدَى Guided
	تَهدِي Guides	
	يَكفِي Sufficient	كَفَى Sufficient

Allah is (الكَافِي) The Sufficient.



The words in the organizer above are a part of your sight words for this lesson.

Exercise 1: Ponder the meaning of the Aayaah below and locate the Verbal noun (Masdar) in the Aayaah below.

هَل جَزَآءُ ٱلۡإِحسَٰنِ إِلَّا ٱلإِحسَٰنُ

"Is there any reward for good other than good?" 55:60

Lesson 4

Lesson 4 continues with the weak verb and begins with sound Verbs. Begin with the table below:

Memorizing Weak Verbs … (When the first letter is a weak letter) [المِثَال]	
Present tense	**Past tense**
يَجِدُ Find	وَجَدَ Found
تَجِدُ Find	
يَعِدُ Promise	وَعَدَ Promised
	وَسِعَ Encompasses

Allah is (الوَاسِع) The Sufficient, The Vast [2:268]

Remember: Weak letters in verbs are dropped during conjugation and may become vowels or consonants.

Next, you will learn sound verbs that have doubled the last letter, following the pattern of فَلَّ. Memorize the high-frequency words in the table on the next page.

Memorizing Sound Verbs …

(When the last two letters are the same)

[المُضَاعَف]

Verbal Noun	Present tense	Past tense
ضَلَالَةٌ Misguidance, Error	يَضِلُّ Go astray	ضَلَّ Lost, strayed
الظَّنُّ Assumption	يَظُنُّ Think	ظَنَّ Thought

Exercise 1: Highlight the sight words you recognize in the Aayah below.

Exercise 2: Locate the name of Allah (الوَاسِع) in the following Aayah.

ٱلَّذِينَ يَجتَنِبُونَ كَبَٰٓئِرَ ٱلۡإِثۡمِ وَٱلۡفَوَٰحِشَ إِلَّا ٱللَّمَمَۚ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ وَٰسِعُ ٱلۡمَغۡفِرَةِۚ

Those who avoid great sins and Al-Fawahish
(illegal sexual intercourse, etc.) except the small faults,
Verily, your Lord is of vast forgiveness. 53:32

Benefit: This Aayah contains proof that there are categories of sins, major and minor. It also reminds us that if we avoid the major sins, Allah will forgive our minor sins.

Lesson 5

In this lesson, continue memorizing sound verbs when the present tense has Dammah. Study the table below.

Memorizing Sound Verbs …
(When the present tense takes Dammah)

Command Plural	Verbal Noun (المَّصدَر)	Present tense	Past tense
اِذكُرُوا Remember!	ذِكْرٌ Remembrance	يَذكُرُ Remembers	ذَكَرَ Remembered
	خَلْقٌ Creation	يَخلُقُ Creates	خَلَقَ Created
	كُفْرٌ Disbelief	يَكفُرُ Disbelieves	كَفَرَ Disbelieved
اِعبُدُوا Worship!	عَبْدٌ Slave	يَعبُدُ Worship(s)	عَبَدَ Worshipped

Write the feminine form of the verb عَبَدَ and يَعبُدُ

Allah is (الخَالِق)-(الخَلَّاق), The Creator [59:24,15:86].

ٱللَّهُ خَٰلِقُ كُلِّ شَىْءٍ ۖ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَىْءٍ وَكِيلٌ

Allah is the Creator of all things, and He is the Wakil (Trustee, Disposer of affairs, Guardian, etc.) over all things. 39:62

Lesson 6

In this lesson, continue memorizing Sound Verbs when the past tense of this verb has Kasrah on the Ayn, فَعِلَ. See below:

Memorizing Sound Verbs … (When the present tense takes Fathah/Kasrah)			
Command Plural	**Verbal Noun (المَصدَر)**	**Present tense**	**Past tense**
اِعلَمُوا Know!	عِلْمٌ Knowledge	يَعْلَمُ Knows	عَلِمَ Knew
	سَمَاعٌ Sound	يَسْمَعُ Hears	سَمِعَ Heard
	رَحْمَةٌ Mercy	يَرْحَمُ Have mercy	رَحِمَ Has mercy
	عَمَلٌ Deed, action	يَعْمَلُ Does	عَمِلَ Did
	حَمْلٌ Carry	يَحْمِلُ To bear/carry	حَمِلَ Carried

Allah is (الرَّحمَان) The Most Beneficent. (In the Quran 57 times.)

Allah is (العَالِم) The All-Knower [6:73].

Allah is (العَالِيم) The All-Knowing [31:34].

Exercise #2: Locate the verbal noun (عَمَل) in the narration below

وَحَدَّثَنِي عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ بَلَغَنِي أَنَّ أَوَّلَ، مَا يُنْظَرُ فِيهِ مِنْ عَمَلِ الْعَبْدِ الصَّلاَةُ فَإِنْ قُبِلَتْ مِنْهُ نُظِرَ فِيمَا بَقِيَ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ وَإِنْ لَمْ تُقْبَلْ مِنْهُ لَمْ يُنْظَرْ فِي شَىْءٍ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ .

Yahya related to me from Malik that Yahya ibn Saeed said, "I have heard that the first of the actions of a slave to be considered on the day of rising is the prayer. If it is accepted from him, the rest of his actions will be accepted, and if it is not accepted from him, none of his actions will be accepted."

Exercise #3: Locate the verbal noun (سَمَاع) in the narration below

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَيَّاشٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ عَطَاءٍ، قَالَ رَأَيْتُ السَّائِبَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ يَشَمُّ ثَوْبَهُ فَقُلْتُ مِمَّ ذَلِكَ قَالَ إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ـ صلى الله عليه وسلم ـ يَقُولُ " لاَ وُضُوءَ إِلاَّ مِنْ رِيحٍ أَوْ سَمَاعٍ "

It was narrated that 'Amr bin 'Ata' said: "I saw Sa'ib bin Yazid sniffing his garment, and I said: 'Why (are you doing) that?' He said: 'I heard the Messenger of Allah say: "No ablution (is needed) unless there is an odor or a sound."

اِرحَم

The form (اِرحَم) occurs in supplications, in which case we are beseeching Allah to have mercy upon us. LRP 2:286

Complete the exercise below:

Exercise #4 Knowing Feminine Verbs …			
Write the feminine present tense.	Present tense	Write the feminine past tense.	Past tense
هِيَ	هُوَ	هِيَ	هُوَ
	يَعلَمُ Knows		عَلِمَ Knew
	يَسمَعُ Hears		سَمِعَ Heard
	يَرحَمُ Have mercy		رَحِمَ Has mercy
	يَعمَلُ Does		عَمِلَ Did
	يَحْمِلُ To bear/carry		حَمِلَ Carried
This feminine singular present tense verb will *begin* with Ta ت		This feminine singular past tense verb will *end* with Ta ت	

Lesson 7

In this lesson, continue memorizing Sound Verbs when the past tense of this verb has Kasrah on the Ayn, يَفعِلَ.

Memorizing Sound Verbs …
(When the 3rd letter of the present tense takes Kasrah)

Command	Present tense	Past tense
	يَظلِمُ Wrong	ظَلَمَ Wronged
	يَغفِرُ Forgives	غَفَرَ Forgave
	يَرجِعُ Returns	رَجَعَ Returned

In the empty boxes, write the Singular command form for these four verbs.

(When the 3rd letter of the present tense takes Fathah)

	يَجعَلُ Places, makes	جَعَلَ Made
	يَفعَلُ Does	فَعَلَ Did

Allah is (الغَفُور) The Ever-Forgiving. In the Quran, more than 70x.

Allah is (الغَفَّار) The All-Forgiving.

Exercise: LRP the following: 20:82, 38:66, 39:5, 40:42.

إِنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ يَخشَونَ رَبَّهُم بِٱلغَيبِ لَهُم مَّغفِرَةٌ وَأَجرٌ كَبِيرٌ

Verily! Those who fear their Lord unseen,
for them will be forgiveness and a great reward (i.e., Paradise). 67:12

Lesson 8

In this lesson, begin memorizing verbs containing Hamza.

Memorizing Sound Verbs with Hamza … (When the 3rd letter of the present tense takes Fathah)			
Plural Command	**Singular Command**	**Present tense**	**Past tense**
		يَسأَلُ Ask	سَأَلَ Asked
When the 3rd letter of the present tense takes Dammah			
	خُذْ Seize, take, hold	يَأخُذُ Seize	أَخَذَ Took
كُلُوا Eat!	--	يَأكُلُ Eats	أَكَلَ Ate
		يَأمُرُ Commands, Order	أَمَرَ Ordered

أَمرٌ
Command

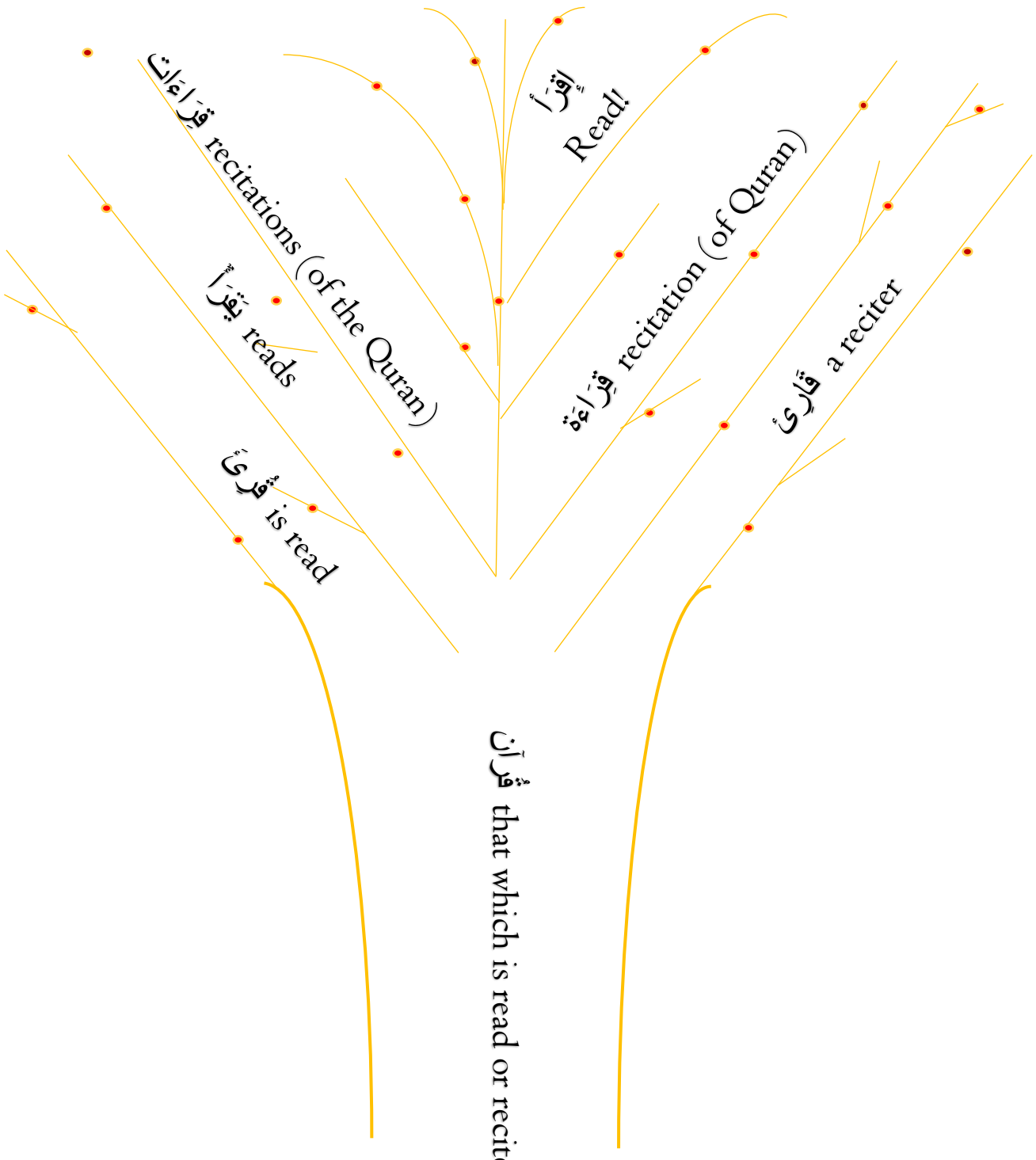
This verbal noun is a part of your sight words for this lesson.

Exercise: Locate sight words familiar to you in the Aayah on the next page.

إِنَّ رَبَّكُمُ ٱللَّهُ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرضَ فِى سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ ثُمَّ ٱستَوَىٰ عَلَى ٱلْعَرشِ ۖ يُدَبِّرُ ٱلْأَمرَ ۖ مَا مِن شَفِيعٍ إِلَّا مِنۢ بَعدِ إِذنِهِۦ ۚ ذَٰلِكُمُ ٱللَّهُ رَبُّكُم فَٱعبُدُوهُ ۚ أَفَلَا تَذَكَّرُونَ

Surely, your Lord is Allah Who created the heavens and the earth in six Days and then rose over the Throne (really in a manner that suits His Majesty), disposing the affair of all things. No intercessor (can plead with Him) except after His Leave.
That is Allah, your Lord; so, worship Him (Alone).
Then, will you not remember? 10:3

The three-letter verb influences the entire Arabic language. Both nouns and the Increased Letter Verbs that you will learn in Part 4 are derived from verbs. The illustration below provides a visual of the many nouns derived from a 3-letter verb. The example given uses the verb (ق ر أ) as the root. Observe the many word forms that come from it, their similarities in writing and meaning.


قَرَأَ
To read
قُرآن that which is read or recited
إِقرَأ
Read!
قِرَاءَة recitation (of Quran)
قَارِئ a reciter
قِرَاءَات recitations (of the Quran)
يَقرَأُ reads
قُرِئَ is read

Part I Summary

In this lesson, you will review the following about the 3-letter verb:

- The singular past tense verb.
  - Both masculine (هُوَ) and feminine (هِيَ).
  - The past tense, wherein the 2nd letter has Kasrah.
- The singular present tense verb.
  - Both masculine (هُوَ) and feminine (هِيَ).
- The masculine singular command verb (أَنتَ).
- The masculine plural verb (أَنتُم).
- The Sound Verbs.
- The Weak Verbs.
- Verbs with Hamza.
- When the last two letters of a verb are identical.
- Verbal nouns.

The 3-Letter Singular Sound Verb	
كَفَرَ	كَفَرَتْ
ذَكَرَ	ذَكَرَتْ
خَلَقَ	خَلَقَتْ
عَبَدَ	عَبَدَتْ

Remember! The feminine **past** tense ends with تْ

The singular past tense wherein the 2nd letter has Kasrah	
عَلِمَ	عَلِمَتْ
عَمِلَ	عَمِلَتْ
سَمِعَ	سَمِعَتْ
رَحِمَ	رَحِمَتْ

Remember! The feminine **past** tense ends with تْ.

The 3-Letter Singular verb containing a weak letter

قَالَ	يَقُولُ
كَانَ	يَكُونُ

Remember! The masculine **present** tense begins with ي.

Feminine Examples

قَالَتْ	تَقُولُ
كَانَتْ	تَكُونُ

Remember! The feminine **past** tense ends with تْ.

The feminine **present** tense begins with تَ

(Just like feminine nouns end with ة.)

3-Letter verbs with Hamza

أَتَى	أَمَرَ
شَاءَ	رَأَى

Hamza may come at the beginning, middle, or end of the verb.

Verbs ending with two identical letters

ضَلَّ	يَضِلُّ
ظَنَّ	يَظُنُّ

Note: Letters doubled by Shaddah will separate and become two separate letters when conjugated.

Masculine Command Verbs

كُنْ	كُونُوا
اِعلَمْ	اِعلَمُوا
اِئتِ	اِئتُوا

Verbal Nouns

تَوبَةٌ	ضَلَالَةٌ
سُوءٌ	ذِكرٌ
رَحمَةٌ	خَلقٌ
مَغفِرَةٌ	أَمرٌ

Verbal nouns usually have the same meaning as the verb they originate from

Popular Memorization Method For Verbs and the Verbal Noun

Verbs are commonly memorized by memorizing the past, present, and verbal nouns with Fathah Tanween, see below:

فَعَلَ يَفعَلُ فِعلاً

جَعَلَ يَجعَلُ جَعلاً

قَالَ يَقُولُ قَولاً

دَعَا يَدعُو دُعَاءً

Noun-Present-Past

Important Conclusion

The **present** tense verb is known by four letters: أ ن ي ت

These four letters are **prefixed** to the **present** tense.

Most words that begin with ي are verbs; very few nouns begin with ي

Recalling the following:

يَقُولُ	تَقُولُ
ي begins the masculine present	ت begins the feminine present

The feminine **past** tense ends with تْ

ذَكَرَتْ خَلَقَتْ عَبَدَتْ كَفَرَتْ

Notes Re: The 3-Letter Verb

- The 3-letter verb is the root verb, and the most common verb in the language. Verb types II-X, and many nouns are derived from it. Letters are added to the 3-Letter verb, creating new verbs (Types II-X) with new meanings.
- Weak verbs contain the letters Alif (ا), Yaa (ي), or Waw (و). The weak letter (ا ي و) may be dropped in the word, become a consonant, or remain a vowel.
- Weak verbs and verbs containing Hamza undergo many changes during conjugation; give them close attention.
- Sound verbs (verbs not containing a weak letter) maintain their original letters without making drastic changes.

Fantastic!

You completed Verbs Part 1:
Intro to the 3-Letter Verb

You memorized more than 120
high-freqeuncy words from the Quran.

Next, you will learn the apparent and hidden subjects of a verb. The "Moods" of the verb, and how to write the Verbal sentence.

Part 2
The Type I Verb

Understanding the Type I Verb

The Type I Verb and Its Divisions		
I.		
The present tense that conjugates with Fathah	فَعَلَ:يَفعَلُ	i.
The present tense that conjugates with Kasrah	فَعَلَ:يَفعِلُ	ii.
زَادَ:يَزِيدُ	a.	
هَدَى:يَهدِي	b.	
ضَلَّ:يَضِلُّ	c.	
وَجَدَ:يَجِدُ	d.	
The present tense that conjugates with Dammah	فَعَلَ:يَفعُلُ	iii.
قَالَ:يَقُولُ	a.	
دَعَا:يَدْعُو	b.	
ظَنَّ:يَظُنُّ	c.	
The present tense that conjugates with Fathah (And the past tense has Kasrah)	فَعِلَ:يَفعَلُ	iv.
وَسِعَ:يَوسَعُ	a.	
The present tense that conjugates with Kasrah (And the past tense has Kasrah)	فَعِلَ:يَفعِلُ	v.
The present tense that conjugates with Dammah And the past tense has Dammah	فَعُلَ:يَفعُلُ	vi.

Lesson I

جُملَةُ الفِعلِيَّة

The Verbal Sentence

In this lesson, we will learn about verbal sentences. A Verbal sentence is composed of a noun, a doer (of the noun), and an object. Only **singular** form verbs begin verbal sentences. Study the verbs and Verbal sentences below:

New verbs for this lesson:	
ضَرَبَ/يَضرِبُ To hit, strike	قَتَلَ/يَقتِلُ To kill; to destroy
Important Note: The verb (ضَرَبَ/يَضرِبُ) means hit. It also conveys the meaning of providing an example. In this instance, the word مَثَلًا will follow. See the example below.	

Examples of Verbal Sentences	
ضَرَبَ اللهُ مَثَلًا. Allah puts forward an example.	قَتَلَ دَاوُودُ جَالُوتَ. David Killed Jaaloot. 2:251

Study the following, and complete the Exercise:

Verbal Sentence Composition Begin from the right.		
Object (Of the verb) ⇩ مَثَلَا جَالُوتَ	Doer (Of the verb) ⇩ اللهُ داوُودُ	Verb ⇩ ضَرَبَ قَتَلَ
Exercise: Following the example provided, compose your own sentences.		
The object always ends in Fathah. ⇩	The doer always ends in Dammah. ⇩	The past tense singular verb ends in Fathah. ⇩
النَّاسَ	اللهُ	خَلَقَ
	اللهُ	خَلَقَ
	اللهُ	خَلَقَ
	اللهُ	خَلَقَ
*Remember, the Verbal sentence begins with a singular verb.		

Memorize the following:	
خَسِرَ/يَخسَرَ Lost/to lose	حَسِبَ/يَحسِبُ Thought, sufficient/think, consider
مَسَّ/يَمَسُّ Touched /to touch	بِئسَ Evil, wretched

Allah is (الحَسِيب), The Reckoner [4:86].

Examples of Verbal sentences from the Quran that include Prepositional or Adverbial phrases:	
أَحَسِبَ ٱلنَّاسُ أَن يُتْرَكُوٓاْ أَن يَقُولُوٓاْ ءَامَنَّا وَهُمْ لَا يُفْتَنُونَ Do people think that they will be left alone because they say, "We believe," and will not be tested. 29:2	قَدْ خَسِرَ ٱلَّذِينَ كَذَّبُواْ بِلِقَآءِ ٱللَّهِ They indeed are losers who denied their Meeting with Allah… 6:31

بِئْسَ مَثَلُ ٱلْقَوْمِ ٱلَّذِينَ كَذَّبُواْ بِـَٔايَٰتِ ٱللَّهِ وَٱللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِى ٱلْقَوْمَ ٱلظَّٰلِمِينَ Evil is the example of people who deny the Ayat (proofs, evidences, verses, signs, revelations, etc.) of Allah. And Allah guides not the people who are Thaalimoon (polytheists, wrong-doers, disbelievers, etc.). 62:5	وَإِذَا مَسَّ ٱلْإِنسَٰنَ ٱلضُّرُّ دَعَانَا لِجَنۢبِهِۦٓ أَوْ قَاعِدًا أَوْ قَآئِمًا فَلَمَّا كَشَفْنَا عَنْهُ ضُرَّهُۥ مَرَّ كَأَن لَّمْ يَدْعُنَآ إِلَىٰ ضُرٍّ مَّسَّهُۥ كَذَٰلِكَ زُيِّنَ لِلْمُسْرِفِينَ مَا كَانُواْ يَعْمَلُونَ And when affliction touches man, he calls upon Us, whether lying on his side or sitting or standing; but when We remove from him his affliction, he continues [in disobedience] as if he had never called upon Us to [remove] an affliction that touched him. Thus is made pleasing to the transgressors that which they have been doing. 10:12

Lesson 2

Negating the Verbal Sentence

Particles negate Verbal Sentences. In this lesson, you will learn لَمْ and لَنْ. The verb that follows these two particles causes changes to the last vowel. Learn more below:

New words for this lesson	
In the Quran, 105 times ⬇	In the Quran, 350 times ⬇
لَنْ Will never	لَمْ Not
Important note: The verb that appears after لَنْ will be in the present tense. However, its meaning refers to the *future tense*, i.e., it is used to negate the future tense and causes the verb to end with Fathah.	**Important note:** The verb that appears after لَمْ will be in the present tense. However, its meaning will refer to *the past tense,* i.e., it will be used for negating the past tense and will cause the verb to end with Sukoon.
رَضِيَ/يَرضَى To be satisfied, to be content	حَكَمَ/يَحكُمُ To judge, to rule
قَبَلَ/يَقبَلُ To accept	قَدَرَ/يَقدِرُ To decree, to have power
ضَرَّ/يَضُرُّ To hurt, to harm	نَفَعَ/يَنفَعُ To profit

Allah is (الحَكَم), The Judge

Negating the Verbal sentence with لَمْ

Read the following Aayaat from Soorah al-Ikhlaas:

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

He begets not, nor was He begotten 112:3

وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

And there is none coequal or comparable unto Him 112:4

Notice the verb after لَمْ has Sukoon.

Next, read more examples below.

أَلَمْ نَجْعَل لَّهُ عَيْنَيْنِ

Have We not made for him a pair of eyes? 90:8

أَلَمْ تَعْلَمْ أَنَّ ٱللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِى ٱلسَّمَآءِ وَٱلْأَرْضِ ۗ
إِنَّ ذَٰلِكَ فِى كِتَٰبٍ ۚ إِنَّ ذَٰلِكَ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ يَسِيرٌ

Know you not that Allah knows all that is in heaven and on earth? Verily, it is (all) in the Book. Verily! That is easy for Allah. 22:70

وَمَن لَّمْ يَحْكُم بِمَآ أَنزَلَ ٱللَّهُ فَأُو۟لَٰٓئِكَ هُمُ ٱلْكَٰفِرُونَ

And whosoever does not judge by what Allah has revealed, then they are the disbelievers. 5:44

وَمَن لَّمْ يَحْكُم بِمَآ أَنزَلَ ٱللَّهُ فَأُو۟لَٰٓئِكَ هُمُ ٱلظَّٰلِمُونَ

And whosoever does not judge by that which Allah has revealed, then they are the wrongdoers. 5:45

وَمَن لَّمْ يَحْكُم بِمَآ أَنزَلَ ٱللَّهُ فَأُو۟لَٰٓئِكَ هُمُ ٱلْفَٰسِقُونَ

And whosoever does not judge by what Allah has revealed then they are transgressors. 5:47

Exercise: Refer to 5:44-47, read the entire Aayaat and translation

Negating the Verbal sentence with لَنْ

The verb following لَنْ will have Fathah.
Read an example from Soorah al Balad:

أَيَحْسَبُ أَن لَّن يَقْدِرَ عَلَيْهِ أَحَدٌ

Does he think that none can overcome him? 90:5

Next, read more examples below.

وَلَن يَنفَعَكُمُ ٱلْيَوْمَ إِذ ظَّلَمْتُمْ أَنَّكُمْ فِى ٱلْعَذَابِ مُشْتَرِكُونَ

It will profit you not this Day (O you who turn away from Allah's remembrance and His worship, etc.) as you did wrong, (and) that you will be sharers (you and your Qarin) in the punishment. 43:39

وَلَن تَرْضَىٰ عَنكَ ٱلْيَهُودُ وَلَا ٱلنَّصَٰرَىٰ حَتَّىٰ تَتَّبِعَ مِلَّتَهُمْ ۗ قُلْ إِنَّ هُدَى ٱللَّهِ هُوَ ٱلْهُدَىٰ ۗ وَلَئِنِ ٱتَّبَعْتَ أَهْوَآءَهُم بَعْدَ ٱلَّذِى جَآءَكَ مِنَ ٱلْعِلْمِ ۙ مَا لَكَ مِنَ ٱللَّهِ مِن وَلِىٍّ وَلَا نَصِيرٍ

And never will the Jews or the Christians be pleased with you until you follow their religion. Say, "Verily, the guidance of Allah is the [only] guidance." If you were to follow their desires after what has come to you of knowledge (i.e., the Quran), you would have against Allah no protector or helper. 2:120

إِنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا۟ وَمَاتُوا۟ وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ فَلَن يُقْبَلَ مِنْ أَحَدِهِم مِّلْءُ ٱلْأَرْضِ ذَهَبًا وَلَوِ ٱفْتَدَىٰ بِهِۦ ۗ أُو۟لَٰٓئِكَ لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ وَمَا لَهُم مِّن نَّٰصِرِينَ

Verily, those who disbelieved, and died while they were disbelievers, the (whole) earth full of gold will not be accepted from anyone of them even if they offered it as a ransom. For them is a painful torment and they will have no helpers. 3:91

وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِن قَبْلِهِ ٱلرُّسُلُ ۚ أَفَإِيْن مَّاتَ أَوْ قُتِلَ ٱنقَلَبْتُمْ عَلَىٰٓ أَعْقَٰبِكُمْ ۚ وَمَن يَنقَلِبْ عَلَىٰ عَقِبَيْهِ فَلَن يَضُرَّ ٱللَّهَ شَيْـًٔا ۗ وَسَيَجْزِى ٱللَّهُ ٱلشَّٰكِرِينَ

Muhammad (ﷺ) is no more than a Messenger, and indeed (many) Messengers have passed away before him. If he dies or is killed, will you then turn back on your heels (as disbelievers)? And he who turns back on his heels, not the least harm will he do to Allah, and Allah will give reward to those who are grateful. 3:144

وَذَا ٱلنُّونِ إِذ ذَّهَبَ مُغَٰضِبًا فَظَنَّ أَن لَّن نَّقْدِرَ عَلَيْهِ فَنَادَىٰ فِى ٱلظُّلُمَٰتِ أَن لَّآ إِلَٰهَ إِلَّآ أَنتَ سُبْحَٰنَكَ إِنِّى كُنتُ مِنَ ٱلظَّٰلِمِينَ

And (remember) Dhan-Nun (Yunus), when he went off in anger, and imagined that We shall not punish him (i.e., the calamites which had befallen him)! But he cried through the darkness (saying): None has the right to be worshipped but You (O Allah)], Glorified and Exalted are You [above all that (evil) they associate with You]. Truly, I have been one of the wrongdoers." 21:87

A Note Regarding:

رَضِيَ

When combined with عَنTakes the meaning of "was pleased with".

For example: رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنهَا

May Allah be pleased with her

And in the Quran:

رَّضِىَ ٱللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا۟ عَنْهُ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ لِمَنْ خَشِىَ رَبَّهُۥ

Allah Well-Pleased with them, and they with Him. That is for him who fears his Lord.98:8

Lesson 3

Emphasizing the Verbal Sentence

In the previous lesson, you learned methods of negating the Verbal sentence. In this lesson, you will learn two ways of emphasizing it. The two terms قَد and لَقَد are used to emphasize Verbal sentences.

Study below:

New words for this lesson	
لَقَد Verily, surely	قَد Certainly, indeed
The two terms above are in the Quran more than 400 times, The English translations are interchangeable.	
مَكَرَ/يَمكُرُ To plot	نَصَرَ/يَنصَرُ To help, to deliver
عَفَا/يَعفُو To forgive	صَدَقَ/يَصدُقُ To be true, to say the truth
حَبِطَ/يَحبَطُ To waste good deeds	بَعَثَ/يَبعَثُ To raise, to resurrect
فَازَ/يَفُوزُ To succeed, to gain victory	صَلَحَ/يَصلِحُ To be pious, competent

Allah is (العَفُو), The Forgiving [58:2].

الفَوْز
The Success

Examples of usage with لَقَد and قَد:
وَلَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ ٱللَّهُ And certainly, Allah helped you… 3:123
وَقَدْ مَكَرَ ٱلَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِهِمْ فَلِلَّهِ ٱلْمَكْرُ جَمِيعًا And verily, those before them did devise plots, but all planning is Allah's. 13:42
لَقَدْ صَدَقَ ٱللَّهُ رَسُولَهُ ٱلرُّءْيَا بِٱلْحَقِّ Verily Allah has fulfilled his messenger's vision in truth. 48:27
وَلَقَدْ عَفَا ٱللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ And indeed, Allah has forgiven them. 3:155
وَلَقَدْ بَعَثْنَا فِى كُلِّ أُمَّةٍ رَّسُولًا أَنِ ٱعْبُدُواْ ٱللَّهَ وَٱجْتَنِبُواْ ٱلطَّٰغُوتَ And indeed, We have sent among every nation a Messenger (proclaiming): "Worship Allah (Alone) and keep away from all false deities."... 16:36
وَمَن يَكْفُرْ بِٱلْإِيمَٰنِ فَقَدْ حَبِطَ عَمَلُهُ And whosever denies the faith, then surely his deeds are wasted… 5:5
يُصْلِحْ لَكُمْ أَعْمَٰلَكُمْ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ ۗ وَمَن يُطِعِ ٱللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ فَقَدْ فَازَ فَوْزًا عَظِيمًا He will direct you to do righteous good deeds and will forgive you your sins. And whosoever obeys Allah and His Messenger has indeed achieved a great achievement. 33:71

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا ٱلْإِنسَٰنَ فِىٓ أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ

Verily, We created man in the best stature. 95:4

Dua beseeching Allah during the last 10 nights of Ramadaan:

Aishah (May Allah be pleased with her) reported: I asked, "O Messenger of Allah! If I realize Laylatul Qadr (Night of Decree), what should I supplicate in it?" He (ﷺ) replied, "You should supplicate: O Allah, You are Most Forgiving, and You love forgiveness, so, forgive me. [At-Tirmidhi]

اللَّهَمَّ إِنَّكَ عَفُوٌّ تُحِبُّ العَفوَ فَاعفُ عَنِّي

"O Allah, verily you are Forgiving, and you love to forgive, so forgive me."

Lesson 4

Verbal Sentence Reading Practice

In this lesson, you will read and review verbs and verbal sentences.

Present Tense	Past Tense	
يَفعَلُ	فَعَلَ	
وَلَا يُشْرِكُ فِى حُكْمِهِۦٓ أَحَدًا …and He shares not His legislation with anyone. 18:26	خَلَقَ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضَ بِٱلْحَقِّ He has created the heavens and the earth with truth… 64:3	هُوَ
تَفعَلُ	فَعَلَتْ	
لَّا تَجِدُ قَوْمًا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِٱللَّهِ وَٱلْيَوْمِ ٱلْءَاخِرِ يُوَآدُّونَ مَنْ حَآدَّ ٱللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُۥ You (O Muhammad (ﷺ)) will not find any people who believe in Allah and the Last Day, making friendship with those who oppose Allah and His Messenger… 58:22	عَلِمَتْ نَفْسٌ مَّآ أَحْضَرَتْ (Then) every person will know what he has brought (of good and evil). 81:14	هِيَ

Present Tense	Past Tense	
أَفعَل	فَعَلتُ	
أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم I seek refuge in Allah from the accursed devil.	وَمَا خَلَقْتُ ٱلْجِنَّ وَٱلْإِنسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ And I (Allah) created not the jinns and humans except they should worship Me (Alone). 51:56	أَنَا

نَفعَل	فَعَلنَا	
نَعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم We seek refuge in Allah from the accursed devil.	وَإِذْ أَخَذْنَا مِيثَٰقَكُمْ وَرَفَعْنَا فَوْقَكُمُ ٱلطُّورَ And (O Children of Israel, remember) when We took your covenant, and We raised above you the Mount… 2:63	نَحنُ

Present Tense	Past Tense	
اِفعَل		
ٱقْرَأْ بِٱسْمِ رَبِّكَ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ Read! In the Name of your Lord, Who has created (all that exists) 96:1	--	أَنتَ
اِفعَلُوا		
وَٱعْبُدُواْ ٱللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُواْ بِهِۦ شَيْـًٔا Worship Allah and join none with Him in worship 4:36	--	أَنتُم

Assignment: Extract the verb from each Aayaah corresponding to the benchmark verb.

Lesson 5

Recognizing the Present Tense Verb

Prefix and Suffix indicating Past and Present Tense Verbs

Present tense verbs have one of the letters (أ ن ي ت) prefixed. In part I, you learned present tense verbs beginning with letters (ي) and (ت). In this lesson, you will learn present tense 1st person verbs beginning with (أ) and (ن). You will also learn verbs in the past tense, 1st person. Let's begin,

Remember: Green indicates both masculine and feminine.

Present Tense Verb ~When you are the one speaking~	
نَحنُ	أنَا
نَعبُدُ	أَعبُدُ
We worship	I worship
نَشهَدُ	أَشهَدُ
We bear witness	I testify
نَعُوذُ	أعُوذُ
We seek refuge	I seek refuge
1st person is universal for males and females	

When you are the one speaking, The **present tense** verb takes the following pattern:	
نَفعَلُ	أَفعَلُ
We do	I do

Allah is (الشَّاكِر), The Recognizer and Rewarder of Good [2:158].
And (الشَّكُور), The Appreciative [42:23,64:17].

Present Tense Verb ~When you are the one speaking~	
أنَا	نَحنُ
أَخرُجُ I expel	نَخرُجُ We bring forth
أَبلُغُ I reach	نَبلُغُ We reach
أشكُرُ I am thankful	نَشكُرُ We are thankful
I[st] person is universal for males and females.	

Notice the 3rd letter has Dammah rather than Fathah

When you are the one speaking, The **past tense** verb takes the following pattern:	
فَعَلتُ I did	فَعَلنَا We did

Exercise:

Find the three verbs on the pattern of فَعَلتُ in the following Aayah.

ٱلْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتْمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِى وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ ٱلْإِسْلَٰمَ دِينًا ۚ

This day, I have perfected your religion for you, completed My Favor upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion. 5:3

Exercise:

Find the verb on the pattern of فَعَلنَا in the following Aayah.

وَلَقَدْ بَعَثْنَا فِى كُلِّ أُمَّةٍ رَّسُولًا أَنِ ٱعْبُدُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ وَٱجْتَنِبُوا۟ ٱلطَّٰغُوتَ

And verily, We have sent among every nation) a Messenger (proclaiming): "Worship Allah (Alone), and keep away from Taghoot (all false deities)." 16:36

Type I Verbs – A Closer Look
First Person Verbs, Singular and Plural
~When you are the one speaking~

Present tense		Past tense		
نَحنُ	أَنَا	نَحنُ	أَنَا	
نَقُولُ	أَقُولُ	قُلنَا	قُلتُ	قَالَ
نَأْتِي	آتِي	أَتَينَا	أَتَيتُ	أَتَى
نَجِدُ	أَجِدُ	وَجَدنَا	وَجَدتُ	وَجَدَ
نَظُنُّ	أَظُنُّ	ظَنَنَّا	ظَنَنتُ	ظَنَّ
نَهدِي	أَهدِي	هَدَينَا	هَدَيتُ	هَدَى
Add the prefix ن	Add the prefix أ	Add the suffix نَا	Add the suffix تُ	

Notice the changes in the weak verb during the 1st person conjugation.

Lesson 6

In this lesson, we will continue learning new words and practicing reading more complex sentences.

New words for this lesson	
Present Tense	**Past Tense**
يَسجُدُ Prostrates	سَجَدَ Prostrated
يَدخُلُ Enters	دَخَلَ Entered
يَكتُبُ Writes, prescribes	كَتَبَ Prescribed, wrote
يَحشُرُ Gathers	حَشَرَ Gathered
يَرفَعُ Raises	رَفَعَ Raised
يَذهَبُ Takes away, goes	ذَهَبَ Went

Assignment: Extract verbs located in the above table from the Aayaah in the following tables:

Allah has prescribed: "Verily! It is I and My Messengers who shall be the victorious." Verily, Allah is All-Powerful, All-Mighty. 58:21	كَتَبَ ٱللَّهُ لَأَغْلِبَنَّ أَنَا۠ وَرُسُلِىٓ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ قَوِىٌّ عَزِيزٌ

Allah is (القَوِي), The Strong [42:19].

Aayah with the usage of new words	
He raised its height, and He has equally ordered it. 79:28	رَفَعَ سَمْكَهَا فَسَوَّىٰهَا
And raised high your fame. 94:4	وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ
Allah took away their light and left them in darkness. (So) they could not see. 2:17	ذَهَبَ ٱللَّهُ بِنُورِهِمْ وَتَرَكَهُمْ فِى ظُلُمَٰتٍ لَّا يُبْصِرُونَ
And he went into his garden while in a state (of pride and disbelief) unjust to himself. He said: "I think not that this will ever perish". 18:35	وَدَخَلَ جَنَّتَهُۥ وَهُوَ ظَالِمٌ لِّنَفْسِهِۦ ۖ قَالَ مَآ أَظُنُّ أَن تَبِيدَ هَٰذِهِۦٓ ۖ أَبَدًا
So, the angels prostrated themselves, all of them together. 15:30, 38:73	فَسَجَدَ ٱلْمَلَٰٓئِكَةُ كُلُّهُمْ أَجْمَعُونَ
Then he gathered his people and cried out. 79:23	فَحَشَرَ فَنَادَىٰ

Allah is (العَزِيز), The Almighty. In the Quran, more than 90x.

Lesson 7

Verbs with Attached Pronouns

In this lesson, we study examples of verbs with attached pronouns. Recall from Module 3 Nouns Grammar, and Word Acquisition, the attached pronouns (نَا, كُم, هُم, هُ). Attached pronouns attach to particles, nouns, and verbs. When pronouns attach to verbs, they are the object of the sentence. Study the words in the table below.

New words for this lesson	
رَزَقَ/يَرزُقُ To provide	جَمَعَ/يَجمَعُ To gather, to collect
لَعَنَ/يَلعَنُ To curse	وَعَدَ/يَعِدُ To promise
تَرَكَ/يَترُكُ To leave	زَادَ/يَزِيدُ To increase
رِزقٌ Provision	جَمعٌ Assembly, collection

Allah is (الرَّزَّاق), The Provider [51:58].

Allah is (جَامِعُ النَّاس) The Gatherer of Mankind [3:9].

Next, read the Aayah in the following table. Verbs with attached pronouns are highlighted. To understand them, read the verb first, then the attached pronoun.

Aayaat containing new verbs with attached pronouns
فَكَيْفَ إِذَا جَمَعْنَٰهُمْ لِيَوْمٍ لَّا رَيْبَ فِيهِ وَوُفِّيَتْ كُلُّ نَفْسٍ مَّا كَسَبَتْ وَهُمْ لَا يُظْلَمُونَ How (will it be) when We gather them together on the Day about which there is no doubt (i.e., the Day of Resurrection). And each person will be paid in full what he has earned? And they will not be dealt with unjustly. 3:25
وَكُلُوا۟ مِمَّا رَزَقَكُمُ ٱللَّهُ حَلَٰلًا طَيِّبًا ۚ وَٱتَّقُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ ٱلَّذِىٓ أَنتُم بِهِۦ مُؤْمِنُونَ And eat from that which Allah has provided for you, lawful and good, and fear Allah in Whom you believe. 5:88
وَعَدَ ٱللَّهُ ٱلْمُنَٰفِقِينَ وَٱلْمُنَٰفِقَٰتِ وَٱلْكُفَّارَ نَارَ جَهَنَّمَ خَٰلِدِينَ فِيهَا ۚ هِىَ حَسْبُهُمْ ۚ وَلَعَنَهُمُ ٱللَّهُ ۖ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ مُّقِيمٌ Allah has promised the hypocrites, men and women, and the disbelievers, the Fire of Hell, therein shall they abide. It will suffice them. Allah has cursed them and for them is the lasting torment. 9:68
وَٱلَّذِينَ ٱهْتَدَوْا۟ زَادَهُمْ هُدًى وَءَاتَىٰهُمْ تَقْوَىٰهُمْ For those who accept guidance, He increases their guidance, and gives them their piety. 47:17
مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ ٱلَّذِى ٱسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا فَلَمَّآ أَضَآءَتْ مَا حَوْلَهُۥ ذَهَبَ ٱللَّهُ بِنُورِهِمْ وَتَرَكَهُمْ فِى ظُلُمَٰتٍ لَّا يُبْصِرُونَ Their likeness is as the likeness of one who kindled a fire; then, when it lighted all around him, Allah took away their light and left them in darkness. (So) they could not see. 2:17
ٱهْدِنَا ٱلصِّرَٰطَ ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ Guide us to the Straight Way. 1:6

Lesson 8

Verbs with Hidden pronouns and Pronouns that are objects

The "doer" of the verb may be included in the verb. So, if a doer doesn't follow the verb, it is" hidden". Likewise, if a verb has an attached pronoun, the pronoun is the object of the verb. Observe these concepts below:

Read the sentences below and identify the hidden pronouns.
خَلَقَ. He created.
خَلَقَهُ. He created it.
خَلَقَ الله. Allah created.
خَلَقَهُ الله. Allah created it.
خَلَقَ الله الأَرضَ. Allah created the earth.
خَلَقَكُم. He created you all.
خَلَقَكَم الله. Allah created you all.
يَخلُقُ مَا يَشَاءُ. He creates whatever He wills.
يَخلُقُ الله مَا يَشَاءُ. Allah creates whatever He wills.
Verbs contain hidden pronouns.

Note: Verbs are the first word in a Verbal sentence; however, the doer is the first word translated.

New words for this lesson	
مَاتَ/يَمُوتُ	حَيَّ
To die	To live; to greet

Allah is (الحَيُّ), The Ever Living [40:65].

وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى ٱلْحَيِّ ٱلَّذِى لَا يَمُوتُ وَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِهِۦ ۚ
وَكَفَىٰ بِهِۦ بِذُنُوبِ عِبَادِهِۦ خَبِيرًا

And put your trust in the Ever Living One Who dies not,
and glorify His Praises, and Sufficient is He as the All-Knower
of the sins of His slaves. 25:58

A Beneficial Note:

The word التَّحِيَّات, from the verb حَيَّ
conveying the meaning of the exaltation of Allah
(Found in the first line of the Tashsahud)

التَّحِيَّاتُ للهِ وَ الصَّلَوَاتُ وَ الطَّيِّبَاتُ

All exaltation, prayers, and good actions are for Allah.

Lesson 9

المَاضِى المَجهُول
The Verb with an Unspecified Doer
The Majhool

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ ٱلصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى ٱلَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ

O you who believe!
Observing fasting is prescribed for you as it was prescribed for those before you, that you may become pious 2:183

In this Aayah, the word كُتِبَ, the doer, isn't specified. So instead of "he prescribed", the meaning is: "it was prescribed". Hence, the one who did the action is not mentioned, and this is the case with the Majhool verbs.

New word list	
كُتِبَ It was prescribed	نُفِخَ It will be blown
خُلِقَ Was created	جُمِعَ Are joined
قُرِئَ Is recited	قِيلَ It was said (50x)
قُتِلَ Was killed, slain; destroyed	قُتِلَ Were cursed

Exercise: Locate 2 Majhool verbs in the Aayaah below
مَا يُقَالُ لَكَ إِلَّا مَا قَدْ قِيلَ لِلرُّسُلِ مِن قَبْلِكَ ۚ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ لَذُو مَغْفِرَةٍ وَذُو عِقَابٍ أَلِيمٍ Nothing is said to you (O Muhammad ﷺ) except what was said to the Messengers before you. Verily, your Lord is the Possessor of forgiveness, and the Possessor of painful punishment. 41:43

Examples of Majhool Verbs in the Quraan
وَنُفِخَ فِى ٱلصُّورِ And the Trumpet will be blown 39:68
وَخُلِقَ ٱلْإِنسَٰنُ ضَعِيفًا And man was created weak… 4:28
وَجُمِعَ ٱلشَّمْسُ وَٱلْقَمَرُ And the sun and moon will be joined together 75:9
فَلْيَنظُرِ ٱلْإِنسَٰنُ مِمَّ خُلِقَ So let man see from what he is created! 86:5
وَإِذَا قُرِئَ ٱلْقُرْءَانُ فَٱسْتَمِعُوا۟ لَهُۥ وَأَنصِتُوا۟ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ And when the Quran is recited, listen to it, and be silent that you may receive mercy. 7:204

Exercise: Read Soorah al Ghaashiyyah and find 4 Majhool verbs.

A closer look at two terms used in this lesson	
Known: The doer is apparent	مَعلُوم
Unknown: The doer isn't specified	مَجهُول

Known VS. Unknown Verb	
كَتَبَ He wrote, he prescribed	كُتِبَ It was prescribed
نَفَخَ He breathed	نُفِخَ It will be blown
خَلَقَ He created	خُلِقَ Was created
جَمَعَ He gathered	جُمِعَ Are joined
قَرَأَ He recited	قُرِئَ Is recited
قَالَ He said	قِيلَ It was said
يَقُولُ He is saying	يُقَالُ Is said
 The first letter begins with Fathah.	 The first letter begins with Dammah.
Maloolm/Known Doer	**Majhool/Unknown Doer**
Notice that the doer of the Majhool verb isn't specified, while the verb of the Maloom verb is apparent.	

Lesson 10

Grammar and Word Acquisition

Many of the verbs in this lesson may be familiar to you. Your new verb list contains both sound and weak verbs. You do not have any new grammar concepts in this lesson. Study the following tables and memorize the new sight words.

New word list	
خَافَ/يَخَافُ To fear	نَهَى/يَنهِي To forbid
خَوفٌ Fear	نَظَرَ/يَنظُرُ To look, to see, to have respite
خَشِيَ/يَخشَى To fear	نَسِيَ/يَنسَى To forget
صَبَرَ/يَصبِرُ To be patient	كَسَبَ/يَكسِبُ To earn
قَضَى/يَقضِي To decree; to fulfill	بَغَى/يَبغِي To want, to seek

Understanding the difference between the two terms, meaning fear.
The word خَوفٌ (fear) is a general fear, as someone may fear a lion. And خشيَة is a fear established due to the Greatness of the one who is feared. Consider the difference between the two terms when you read the Aayaah below.
إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى ٱللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ ٱلْعُلَمَٰٓؤُاْ It is only those who have knowledge among His slaves that fear Allah. 35:28

Examples of Verb usage in the Quraan

وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَافَ مَقَامَ رَبِّهِۦ وَنَهَى ٱلنَّفْسَ عَنِ ٱلْهَوَىٰ

But as for him who feared standing before his Lord, and restrained himself from impure evil desires, and lusts. 79:40

بَلَىٰ مَنْ أَسْلَمَ وَجْهَهُ لِلَّهِ وَهُوَ مُحْسِنٌ فَلَهُۥٓ أَجْرُهُۥ عِندَ رَبِّهِۦ وَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ

Yes, but whoever submits his face (himself) to Allah and is a good doer then his reward is with his Lord, and they shall have no fear, nor shall they grieve. 2:112

فَٱنظُرْ إِلَىٰٓ ءَاثَٰرِ رَحْمَتِ ٱللَّهِ كَيْفَ يُحْىِ ٱلْأَرْضَ بَعْدَ مَوْتِهَآ ۚ إِنَّ ذَٰلِكَ لَمُحْىِ ٱلْمَوْتَىٰ ۖ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَىْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Look then at the effects of Allah's Mercy, how He revives the earth after its death. Verily! That (Allah) Who revived the earth after its death shall indeed raise the dead (on the Day of Resurrection), and He is Able to do all things. 30:50

قَالَ عِلْمُهَا عِندَ رَبِّى فِى كِتَٰبٍ ۖ لَّا يَضِلُّ رَبِّى وَلَا يَنسَى

He (Musa) said: "The knowledge thereof is with my Lord, in a Record. My Lord is neither unaware nor He forgets, " 20:52

وَلَمَن صَبَرَ وَغَفَرَ إِنَّ ذَٰلِكَ لَمِنْ عَزْمِ ٱلْأُمُورِ

And verily, whosoever shows patience and forgives that would truly be from the things recommended by Allah. 42:43

وَمَن يَكْسِبْ إِثْمًا فَإِنَّمَا يَكْسِبُهُۥ عَلَىٰ نَفْسِهِۦ ۚ وَكَانَ ٱللَّهُ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا

And whoever earns sin, he earns it only against himself. And Allah is Ever all-Knowing, all-Wise. 4:111

مَآ أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُۥ وَمَا كَسَبَ

His wealth and his children will not benefit him! 111:2

بَدِيعُ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضِ ۖ وَإِذَا قَضَىٰٓ أَمْرًا فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَهُۥ كُن فَيَكُونُ

The Originator of the heavens and the earth, when He decrees a matter, He only says to it: "Be!" - and it is! 2:117

إِنَّ قَٰرُونَ كَانَ مِن قَوْمِ مُوسَىٰ فَبَغَىٰ عَلَيْهِمْ

Verily, Qarun was of Musa's people, but he oppressed them… 28:76

Benefit: The believers will see their Lord in the next life:

وُجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاضِرَةٌ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهَا نَاظِرَةٌ

Looking at their Lord, (Allah)… 75:23

Narrated Jarir: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) came out to us on the night of the full moon and said, "You will see your Lord on the Day of Resurrection as you see this (full moon), and you will have no difficulty in seeing Him." al-Bukhari

Exercise: Read the Aayah below and extract the Majhool verbs

وَقِيلَ يَٰٓأَرْضُ ٱبْلَعِى مَآءَكِ وَيَٰسَمَآءُ أَقْلِعِى وَغِيضَ ٱلْمَآءُ وَقُضِىَ ٱلْأَمْرُ وَٱسْتَوَتْ عَلَى ٱلْجُودِىِّ ۖ وَقِيلَ بُعْدًا لِّلْقَوْمِ ٱلظَّٰلِمِينَ

And it was said: "O earth! Swallow up your water, and O sky! Withhold (your rain)." And the water was diminished (made to subside) and the Decree (of Allah) was fulfilled (i.e. the destruction of the people of Nuh. And it (the ship) rested on Mount Judi, and it was said: "Away with the people who are wrong doers!" 11:44

Allah is (الرَّبُّ) The Lord and Cherisher,
in the Quran nearly 1000 times.

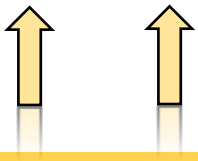
Lesson 11

المُستَقبَل
The Future Tense

In previous lessons, you learned how to negate a Verbal Sentence and how to apply emphasis. In this lesson, you will learn how to make the future tense. The future tense is formed with the present tense verb preceded by either س or سَوفَ, as shown in the table below.

المُستَقبَل
The Future Tense

س + يَفعَلُ
سَوفَ + يَفعَلُ



س or سَوفَ
Plus, a present tense verb creates the future tense
See examples below:

سَيَذَّكَّرُ مَن يَخْشَىٰ — The reminder will be received by him who fears (Allah) 87:10

وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَىٰٓ — And verily, your Lord will give you (all good) so that you shall be well-pleased. 93:5

More Examples
وَسَوْفَ يُؤْتِ ٱللَّهُ ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَجْرًا عَظِيمًا And Allah will grant to the believers a great reward. 4:146
وَٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ بِٱللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِۦ وَلَمْ يُفَرِّقُواْ بَيْنَ أَحَدٍ مِّنْهُمْ أُوْلَٰٓئِكَ سَوْفَ يُؤْتِيهِمْ أُجُورَهُمْ ۗ وَكَانَ ٱللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا And those who believe in Allah and His Messengers and make no distinction between any of them (Messengers), We shall give them their rewards, and Allah is Ever Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful. 4:152
إِنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُواْ بِـَٔايَٰتِنَا سَوْفَ نُصْلِيهِمْ نَارًا كُلَّمَا نَضِجَتْ جُلُودُهُم بَدَّلْنَٰهُمْ جُلُودًا غَيْرَهَا لِيَذُوقُواْ ٱلْعَذَابَ ۗ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ كَانَ عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا Surely! Those who disbelieved in Our Aayat, We shall burn them in Fire. As often as their skins are roasted through, We shall change them for other skins that they may taste the punishment. Truly, Allah is Ever Most Powerful, all-Wise. 4:56
وَيَقُولُ ٱلْإِنسَٰنُ أَءِذَا مَا مِتُّ لَسَوْفَ أُخْرَجُ حَيًّا And man (the disbeliever) says: "When I am dead, shall I then be raised up alive?" 19:66
كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ Nay! You shall come to know! 102:3
ثُمَّ كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ Again, Nay! You shall come to know! 102:4

The Future Tense Particles
س/سَوفَ Soon, will

Assignment: Memorize the two future tense particles.

Lesson 12

Grammar and Word Acquisition

Part 2 – Summary

In this lesson, you will review the following:

- Signs of a present tense verb (أ ن ي ت)
- Moods of verbs
  - The end of the verb will change to Sukoonْ or Fathahَ.
- The contents of a Verbal sentence
  - Negating the Verbal sentence (لَمْ/لَنْ).
  - Emphasizing the Verbal sentence (قَدْ/لَقَدْ).
  - The Future tense (سَوفَ/س).
- The Majhool verb (Verb with an unspecified doer).
- Verbs with hidden pronouns.
- Pronouns attached to verbs (Direct objects).

Study the items listed above in the following tables.

The Letters of the Present Tense Verb			
ت تَسجُدُ You prostrate	ي يَسجُدُ He prostrates	ن نَسجُدُ We prostrate	أ أَسجُدُ I prostrate

"Moods" of the verb mean endings will change. Moods of verbs precede present tense verbs and will cause them to end with Fathah or Sukoon. Study the following:

Moods of the Verb
When لَمْ enters upon the verb, it will end with Sukoon: لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

When لَنْ enters upon the verb, it will end with Fathah:
أَيَحْسَبُ أَن لَّن يَقْدِرَ عَلَيْهِ أَحَدٌ

The two terms لمْ and لَنْ are used to negate the Verbal sentence. Do you remember how to compose a Verbal sentence?

The Verbal Sentence

ضَرَبَ اللهُ مَثَلًا.

Object - Doer – Verb

(39:29)

Future tense

س	سَوْفَ
سَيَذَّكَّرُ مَن يَخْشَىٰ	وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَىٰٓ
(87:10)	(93:5)

Emphasis

قَدْ	لَقَدْ
قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَن تَزَكَّىٰ	لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا ٱلْإِنسَٰنَ فِىٓ أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ
(87:14)	(95:4)

The Maloom Verb

قَتَلَ دَاوُودُ جَالُوتَ

Dawud killed Jaalut. 2:251

The doer is known with the Maloom verb.

The Majhool Verb

قُتِلَ أَصْحَٰبُ ٱلْأُخْدُودِ

Cursed were the people of the ditch. 85:4

The doer isn't specified with the Majhool Verb.

A Special Note

Remember (in most cases), the Majhool verb begins with a Dammah قُتِلَ, rather than Fathah قَتَلَ: Always bear in mind exceptions to the rules, such as in the case of قِيلَ, which contains a weak letter and a different rule. The Malooom form is, قَالَ.

Hidden Pronouns

Remember, if the subject isn't listed after the verb, it is "hidden" within the verb. See example below:

يَخْلُقُ مَا يَشَآءُ

In this Aayah (42:49), "He creates whatever He wills", He is included in the verb. This is clear, since no subject is listed.

The Doer of a Verbal Sentence

يَخْلُقُ ٱللَّهُ مَا يَشَآءُ ۚ

In this Aayah (24:45), "Allah creates whatever He wills", the subject (فَاعِل) is clearly listed. Therefore, we find no "hidden" subject.

Pronouns Serving as Objects of the Verb

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلنَّاسُ ٱعْبُدُواْ رَبَّكُمُ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَكُمْ وَٱلَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ

In this Aayaah (2:21), "O mankind! Worship your Lord, Who created you and those who were before you so that you may become pious", the verb خَلَقَ has the attached pronoun: كُمْ. When pronouns are attached to verbs, they are direct objects of the verb.

Well Done!

You completed Verbs Part 2:
You memorized more than 160
high-frequency words from the Quran!

Your word percentage is 75%!

Next, you will learn about the plural verb, more ways to negate and emphasize verbs, and verbal sentences.

May Allah increase you in beneficial knowledge and righteous actions. Aameen

جَزَاكُمُ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا

Part 3
The Type I Verb
Dual and Plural/Verb Moods

Lesson I

Previewing Dual and Plural
Type I Verbs

Understanding Verb Conjugation by Means of Detached Pronouns

Detached Pronouns may reasonably pair with verbs to illustrate verb tense and usage. Apply your knowledge to learn and memorize proper verb usage. First, recall the Detached Pronouns that you learned in Module 3, Nouns: Grammar and Word Acquisition, see below.

ضَمَائِر المُنفَصل The Detached Pronouns	
When speaking, use:	
أَنَا	أَنَا
نَحنُ	نَحنُ
When speaking about someone, use:	
هِيَ	هُوَ
هُمَا	هُمَا
هُنَّ	هُمْ
When speaking to someone, use:	
أَنتِ	أَنتَ
أَنتُمَا	أَنتُمَا
أَنتُنَّ	أَنتُمْ

In the following tables, the Detached Pronouns (also) represent the hidden pronoun in verbs. Disregard actual meanings and grammar usage, as these tables are presented as learner tools.

Now, examine the Detached Pronoun with the Past tense verb.

فِعل المَاضِى The Past Tense Verb	
أَنَا فَعَلتُ	أَنَا فَعَلتُ
نَحنُ فَعَلنَا	نَحنُ فَعَلنَا
هِيَ فَعَلَتْ	هُوَ فَعَلَ
هُمَا فَعَلَتَا	هُمَا فَعَلَا
هُنَّ فَعَلنَ	هُمْ فَعَلُوا
أَنتِ فَعَلتِ	أَنتَ فَعَلتَ
أَنتُمَا فَعَلتُمَا	أَنتُمَا فَعلتُمَا
أَنتُنَّ فَعَلتُنَّ	أَنتُمْ فَعَلتُمْ

Important Fact:

Sarf is the study of words (i.e., verbs) before they are put into a sentence. Examining their original letters, meanings, vowels, added letters, etc.

Next, examine the Detached Pronoun with the Present tense verb.

فِعل المُضَارِع The Present Tense Verb	
أَنَا أَفعَلْ	أَنَا أَفعَلْ
نَحنُ نَفعَلْ	نَحنُ نَفعَلْ
هِيَ تَفعَلُ	هُوَ يَفْعَلُ
هُمَا تَفعَلَانِ	هُمَا يَفعَلَانِ
هُنَّ يَفْعَلنَ	هُمْ يَفعَلُونَ
أَنتِ تَفعَلِينَ	أَنتَ تَفعَلُ
أَنتُمَا تَفعَلَانِ	أَنتُمَا تَفعَلَانِ
أَنتُنَّ تَفعَلنَ	أَنتُمْ تَفعَلُونَ

Continue to reference and examine these tables until you commit them to memory. Keep in mind that these tables are not representative of weak verbs. فَعَلَ. Since they make internal changes that are not defined in these tables. At the end of the course, you will be provided a Verb Journal that contains an actual conjugation of the 23 verbs that were mentioned in "Methodizing the Verb", 1-2.

Past and Present Tense Dual Verbs			
Present Tense		Past Tense	
(كُمَا)	(هُمَا)	(أَنتُمَا)	(هُمَا)
تَفْعَلَانِ	يَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلَا
تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلَتَا
You (2) do	They (2) do	You (2) did	They (2) did

Past and Present Tense Plural Verbs		
They all did	فَعَلُوا	Past tense
	فَعَلْنَ	
They do	يَفْعَلُونَ	Present tense
	يَفْعَلْنَ	
You all do	تَفْعَلُونَ	
	تَفعَلْنَ	
You all did	فَعَلتُمْ	Past tense
	فَعَلتُنَّ	

Previewing Verb Moods

Moods of Verbs
When either of the particles (لَا, إِنْ, لَمْ, لَمَّا, لِ) precedes a present tense verb, the verb will end with Sukoon *or* Noon (ن) will drop.
When either of the particles (حَتَّى, أَلَّا أَنْ, لَنْ, إِذَا, لِ) precedes a present tense verb, the verb will end with Fathah *or* Noon (ن) will drop.

Lesson 2

The Plural Waw (و) of Masculinity
Also in this lesson: The Particle (أَلَّا) "that not."

Masculine past tense plural verbs are known by (و), on the pattern of: (فَعَلُوا). Soorah al Asr has two verbs on this pattern, (عَمِلُواْ/ءَامَنُواْ).

إِلَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ وَعَمِلُواْ ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ وَتَوَاصَوْاْ بِٱلْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْاْ بِٱلصَّبْرِ
Except those who believe and do righteous good deeds and recommend one another to the truth and recommend one another to patience. 103:3

Pinning these two verbs to the masculine past tense plural verbs will help you remember that masculine past tense plural verbs are known by (و) - (عَمِلُواْ/ءَامَنُواْ).

Also, the verb (ءَامَنُوا), "they believed," is an excellent example to pair with masculine past tense plural verbs. It is often used to address the believers in the Quran. Read the following Aayaah:

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ ٱتَّقُواْ ٱللَّهَ حَقَّ تُقَاتِهِۦ وَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا وَأَنتُم مُّسْلِمُونَ
O you who believe! Fear Allah (by doing all that He has ordered and by abstaining from all that He has forbidden) as He should be feared. [Obey Him, be thankful to Him, and remember Him always], and die not except in a state of Islam (as Muslims) with complete submission to Allah. 3:102

Next, read through the sight words for this lesson, and remember that masculine past tense plurals have a suffix of Waw (و).

The Masculine Plural *Past Tense* Verb	
قَالُوا	كَفَرُوا
They said	They disbelieved
كَانُوا	آمَنُوا
They were	The believed

Important Note: Masculine past tense plural verbs also have Alif (ا) after the (و). Which is written as a Circular Zero (ٱ) in the Quran. It is silent and never pronounced. Masculine plural command verbs have the same endings. Examine the following:

The Masculine Plural *Command* Verb	
قُولُوا	كُونُوا
Say!	Be!
اِذكُرُوا	اِعبَدُوا
Remember!	Worship!
اِعلَمُوا	كُلُوا
Know!	Eat!

Be able to recall this phrase from the Quran
ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ وَعَمِلُواْ ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ
Those who believe and do righteous good deeds…

Note: This Aayah includes both males and females,
Remember, masculine plurals often include females.

Also in this lesson: The Particle (أَلَّا) "that not". This particle causes the ending of the verb following it to change to Fathah, see examples below:

Particle Usage in the Quran
وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوٓاْ إِلَّآ إِيَّاهُ وَبِٱلْوَٰلِدَيْنِ إِحْسَٰنًا ۚ إِمَّا يَبْلُغَنَّ عِندَكَ ٱلْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَآ أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا فَلَا تَقُل لَّهُمَآ أُفٍّ وَلَا تَنْهَرْهُمَا وَقُل لَّهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا And your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him. And that you be dutiful to your parents. If one of them or both of them attain old age in your life, say not to them a word of disrespect, nor shout at them but address them in terms of honor. 17:23
قُلْ تَعَالَوْاْ أَتْلُ مَا حَرَّمَ رَبُّكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ ۖ أَلَّا تُشْرِكُواْ بِهِۦ شَيْـًٔا ۖ وَبِٱلْوَٰلِدَيْنِ إِحْسَٰنًا ۖ Say (O Muhammad ﷺ): "Come, I will recite what your Lord has prohibited you from: Join not anything in worship with Him; be good and dutiful to your parents;... 6:151

The Particle (أَلَّا) "that not" is highly frequent in the Quran.

Exercise: Read Soorah al-Bayyinah (98), extract the plural past tense verbs.

Assignment: Memorize the particle (أَلَّا) and all sight words for this lesson.

Lesson 3

Verbs Part 3 - Lesson 2
The Feminine Noon (ن) of Plurality

In this lesson, you will learn the Feminine Noon of Plurality (ن).
Feminine past tense plural verbs end with (ن), see below:

The Feminine Plural *Command* Verb	
أَقِمْنَ Establish!	قَرْنَ Stay!
أَطِعْنَ Obey!	ءَاتِينَ Give!
اِفعَلْنَ Do!	ٱذْكُرْنَ Remember!
The Feminine Plural *Past Tense* Verb	
قَطَّعْنَ They cut	قُلْنَ They said
فَعَلْنَ They did	بَلَغْنَ They have reached/fulfilled

We will memorize fewer feminine plurals, since Masculine plurals include women. For this course, learn the two words highlighted above. They are the default pattern of the **Feminine** Plural *Command* and Past Tense verb.

Exercise: Read the Aayaat on the following page, observe the highlighted feminine plurals ending with the Noon of Plurality (ن).

Soorah al Ahzaab 33:32-34

يَٰنِسَآءَ ٱلنَّبِيِّ لَسْتُنَّ كَأَحَدٍ مِّنَ ٱلنِّسَآءِ ۚ
إِنِ ٱتَّقَيْتُنَّ فَلَا تَخْضَعْنَ بِٱلْقَوْلِ فَيَطْمَعَ ٱلَّذِى فِى قَلْبِهِۦ مَرَضٌ وَقُلْنَ قَوْلًا مَّعْرُوفًا

O wives of the Prophet! You are not like any other women. If you keep your duty (to Allah), then be not soft in speech, lest he in whose heart is a disease (of hypocrisy, or evil desire for adultery, etc.) should be moved with desire, but speak in an honorable manner. 33:32

وَقَرْنَ فِى بُيُوتِكُنَّ وَلَا تَبَرَّجْنَ تَبَرُّجَ ٱلْجَٰهِلِيَّةِ ٱلْأُولَىٰ ۖ
وَأَقِمْنَ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ وَءَاتِينَ ٱلزَّكَوٰةَ وَأَطِعْنَ ٱللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُۥٓ ۚ
إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ ٱللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنكُمُ ٱلرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ ٱلْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا

And stay in your houses, and do not display yourselves like that of the times of ignorance; perform As-Salat, give Zakat and obey Allah and His Messenger. Allah wishes only to remove evil deeds/sins from you, members of the family (of the Prophet), and to purify you with a thorough purification. 33:33

وَٱذْكُرْنَ مَا يُتْلَىٰ فِى بُيُوتِكُنَّ مِنْ ءَايَٰتِ ٱللَّهِ وَٱلْحِكْمَةِ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ كَانَ لَطِيفًا خَبِيرًا

And remember, that which is recited in your houses of the Verses of Allah and Prophet's Sunnah legal ways, etc. (So, give thanks to Allah and glorify His Praises for this Quran and the Sunnah). Verily, Allah is Ever Most Courteous, Well-Acquainted with all things. 33:34

Soorah al-Baqarah 2:234

وَٱلَّذِينَ يُتَوَفَّوْنَ مِنكُمْ وَيَذَرُونَ أَزْوَٰجًا يَتَرَبَّصْنَ بِأَنفُسِهِنَّ أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا ۖ
فَإِذَا بَلَغْنَ أَجَلَهُنَّ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِيمَا فَعَلْنَ فِىٓ أَنفُسِهِنَّ بِٱلْمَعْرُوفِ ۗ وَٱللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ

And those of you who die and leave wives behind them, they shall wait (as regards their marriage) for four months and ten days, then when they have fulfilled their term, there is no sin on you if they

dispose of themselves in a just and honorable manner (i.e., they can marry). And Allah is Well-Acquainted with what you do. 2:234

Soorah Yoosuf 12:31

فَلَمَّا سَمِعَتْ بِمَكْرِهِنَّ أَرْسَلَتْ إِلَيْهِنَّ وَأَعْتَدَتْ لَهُنَّ مُتَّكَـًٔا وَءَاتَتْ كُلَّ وَٰحِدَةٍ مِّنْهُنَّ سِكِّينًا وَقَالَتِ ٱخْرُجْ عَلَيْهِنَّ ۖ
فَلَمَّا رَأَيْنَهُۥٓ أَكْبَرْنَهُۥ وَقَطَّعْنَ أَيْدِيَهُنَّ وَقُلْنَ حَٰشَ لِلَّهِ مَا هَٰذَا بَشَرًا إِنْ هَٰذَآ إِلَّا مَلَكٌ كَرِيمٌ

So when she heard of their accusation, she sent for them and prepared a banquet for them; she gave each one of them a knife (to cut the foodstuff with), and she said [to Yoosuf]: "Come out before them." Then, when they saw him, they exalted him (at his beauty) and (in their astonishment) cut their hands. They said: "How perfect is Allah (or Allah forbid)! No man is this! This is none other than a noble angel!" 12:31

Plural Command Verbs-Masculine VS. Feminine

أَقِمْنَ	أَقِيمُوا	Establish
ءَاتِينَ	ءَاتُوا	Give
أَطِعْنَ	أَطِيعُوا	Obey

Assignments:

- Read the table above three times this week.
- Memorize the:
  - Feminine Noon of Plurality (ن).
  - Masculine Waw (و) plural.
- Memorize the two feminine verbs, (فَعَلْنَ) and (اِفعَلنَ).
- Read Soorah al-Aadiyaat (100) and find two feminine plural verbs in the past tense.

Lesson 4

The Prohibition and The Imperative
Plural Verbs Continued: The Present Tense Verb

In this lesson, you will learn the Lam (لْ) of Command and the Laa (لَا) of Prohibition. When these two particles precede a verb, the verb will either end with Sukoon (ْ) or the Noon will drop from the word. See examples on the table below.

The Prohibition and The Imperative	
The Lam (لْ) of Command	The Laa (لَا) of Prohibition
A command meaning "Should" or "Must" is used when speaking about someone or when speaking.	A command of Prohibition, used when speaking directly to someone.
وَلْتَنظُرْ نَفْسٌ مَّا قَدَّمَتْ لِغَدٍ And every person should look to what he has sent forth for the tomorrow 59:18 Note: The Lam (لْ) of Command will come with Kasrah (لِ), or Sukoon (لْ).	وَلَا تَقْرَبُواْ ٱلزِّنَىٰٓ And do not go near adultery/fornication. 17:32 وَلَا تَجْعَلْ مَعَ ٱللَّهِ إِلَٰهًا ءَاخَرَ And do not make with Allah other deities. 17:39

Remember:

- Only present tense verbs accept Mood particles,
- and grammatically, only verbs end with Sukoon (ْ).

Next, you will learn the present tense plural verb.

Masculine and feminine present tense plural verbs are known by ending with the "Plural Waw (و)" and "Feminine Noon (ن)". Memorize the words in the following tables:

Feminine Present Tense Plural Verb
يَفعَلنَ They do, they will do
LRP 33:59 for examples of plural feminine present tense verbs

Plural Masculine Present Tense Verbs	
يُنفِقُونَ They spend	يَفعَلُونَ They do, they (will) do
يَعقِلُونَ They comprehend, understand	يَشعُرُونَ They perceive
يَصُدُّونَ They hinder	يَصِفُونَ They attribute

Exercise 1: Read 21:79 and 38:18, find the Plural Feminine Present Tense Verb in each Aayah.

Exercise 2: Explain what makes them feminine.

Assignment: Memorize sight words, including the particles(ل) and (لَا).

Lesson 5

Plural Verbs Continued: The Present Tense Plural
Also, in this lesson: The Negation and the Explanation

Remember, present tense verbs will have one of the letters (أ ن ي ت) as a prefix. In the previous lesson, you learned the Present tense plural when speaking about someone; in this lesson, you will learn the Present tense plural when speaking *to* someone. See the table below:

Plural Present Tense Verb		
تَفعَلْنَ You all do ⇧	تَفعَلُونَ You all do ⇧	**Speaking to someone**
تَ is prefixed when speaking *to* someone		تَ = "to" Speaking to someone
يَفعَلْنَ They do ⇧	يَفعَلُونَ They do ⇧	**Speaking about someone**
يَ is prefixed when speaking *about* someone		يَ = Verb Very few nouns begin with ي
يَ represents a verb when someone is being spoken about.		

As you can see, the only difference between present tense verbs when someone is being spoken to versus spoken about is the initial letter; this is the same for both masculine and feminine verbs.

The following are your new words:

The Plural Masculine Present Tense Verb	
تَفعَلُونَ You all do	تَعلَمُونَ You (all) know
تَكفُرُونَ You (all) deny/disbelieve	تُؤمِنُونَ You (all) believe

The Plural Feminine Present Tense Verb
تَفعَلنَ You all do

Exercise: Read Soorah al-Ahzaab 33:28-29 and find the Plural Feminine Present tense verb.

The Negation and The Explanation	
The Lam (ل) of Explanation Meaning "So that" or "That".	The Laa (لَا) of Negation Meaning "no", "not", "neither" ...
ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ ٱلْمَوْتَ وَٱلْحَيَوٰةَ لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا ۚ وَهُوَ ٱلْعَزِيزُ ٱلْغَفُورُ Who has created death and life, that He may test you which of you is best in deeds; And He is the All-Mighty, the Oft-Forgiving 67:2	إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ لَا يَخْفَىٰ عَلَيْهِ شَىْءٌ فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ وَلَا فِى ٱلسَّمَآءِ Truly, nothing is hidden from Allah, in the earth or in the heavens. 3:5

Assignment: Memorize sight words, including the particles(ل) and (لَا).

Taking a closer look at the Prohibitive (لَا) VS. The General (لَا):

The Prohibitive (لَا) VS. The General (لَا)	
The Laa (لَا) of Negation	The Laa (لَا) of Prohibition
A Statement of Negation	**A Prohibition of an Action**
لَا يُكَلِّفُ ٱللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا مَآ ءَاتَىٰهَا Allah puts no burden on any person beyond what He has given him. 65:7	وَلَا تَجْعَلْ مَعَ ٱللَّهِ إِلَٰهًا ءَاخَرَ And set not up with Allah any other deity 17:39
***Does not change the ending**	***Changes the ending of the verb**
***Precedes other than a verb**	***Precedes present tense verb**

Think about it: Which type of لَا do you think is more frequent in the Quran, the Prohibitive or the General Negation?

Exercise: Read 2:286, notice the two types of (لَا), which are the Prohibitive (لَا) and the General.

Benefit:

لَا is in the Quran 1691 times!

Lesson 6

Plural Verbs Continued: The Past Tense Plural
Also, in this lesson: The Noon of Emphasis

In this lesson, you will learn past tense plurals when speaking to someone. Masculine past tense plural verbs contain the suffixes (تُمْ/تُنَّ). See the table below. These are your sight words for this lesson:

The Plural Past Tense Verb	
فَعَلْتُمْ You all did	فَعَلْتُنَّ You all did
كنتُم If you, you used to, you were, you are In the Quran, 180 times.	

Examples of Verb Usage in the Quran
هُوَ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضَ فِى سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ ثُمَّ ٱسْتَوَىٰ عَلَى ٱلْعَرْشِ ۚ يَعْلَمُ مَا يَلِجُ فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ وَمَا يَخْرُجُ مِنْهَا وَمَا يَنزِلُ مِنَ ٱلسَّمَآءِ وَمَا يَعْرُجُ فِيهَا ۖ وَهُوَ مَعَكُمْ أَيْنَ مَا كُنتُمْ ۚ وَٱللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ He it is Who created the heavens and the earth in six Days and then Istawa (rose over) the Throne (in a manner that suits His Majesty). He knows what goes into the earth and what comes forth from it, what descends from the heaven and what ascends thereto. And He is with you (by His Knowledge) wheresoever you may be. And Allah is the All-Seer of what you do. 57:4

Next: The Laam and Noon of Emphasis. When Laam is prefixed to a present tense verb with the suffix Noon with Shaddah (نّ), it indicates double emphasis. See the following table for examples:

The Laam and Noon of Emphasis ل + يَفعَل+ نَّ Laam preceding a present tense verb, plus Noon with Shaddah, bears the meaning: "Will Surely."
وَلَئِن سَأَلْتَهُم مَّنْ خَلَقَهُمْ لَيَقُولُنَّ ٱللَّهُ ۖ فَأَنَّىٰ يُؤْفَكُونَ And if you ask them who created them, they will surely say: "Allah". How then are they turned away (from the worship of Allah, Who created them)? 43:87
وَلَقَدْ فَتَنَّا ٱلَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِهِمْ ۖ فَلَيَعْلَمَنَّ ٱللَّهُ ٱلَّذِينَ صَدَقُوا۟ وَلَيَعْلَمَنَّ ٱلْكَٰذِبِينَ And We indeed tested those who were before them. And Allah will certainly make known (the truth of) those who are true and will certainly make known (the falsehood of) those who are liars, (although Allah knows all that before putting them to test). 29:3
فَلَنُذِيقَنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا۟ عَذَابًا شَدِيدًا وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَسْوَأَ ٱلَّذِى كَانُوا۟ يَعْمَلُونَ But surely, We shall cause those who disbelieve to taste a severe torment, and certainly, We shall requite them the worst of what they used to do. 14:27
وَمَا لَنَآ أَلَّا نَتَوَكَّلَ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ وَقَدْ هَدَىٰنَا سُبُلَنَا ۚ وَلَنَصْبِرَنَّ عَلَىٰ مَآ ءَاذَيْتُمُونَا ۚ وَعَلَى ٱللَّهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلِ ٱلْمُتَوَكِّلُونَ "And why should we not put our trust in Allah while He indeed has guided us our ways. And we shall certainly bear with patience all the hurt you may cause us, and in Allah (Alone) let those who trust, put their trust." 14:12

The Noon with Shaddah for emphasis VS. the Feminine Verb	
The Verb with Noon Emphasis	**The Feminine Plural Past Tense**
لَيَفعَلَنَّ ○ Ends with (نَّ) ○ Always begins with (ل) and attaches to a **present** tense.	فَعَلْتُنَّ ○ Ends with (تُنَّ) ○ Begins with the letter of the verb, it is in the **past** tense.

Important note: The Laam and Noon of emphasis may attach to a verb as a suffix or prefix independently and not as a pair. Complete the exercise below for an example.

Exercise: Refer to 14:47 and locate the present tense verb that has the Noon of emphasis. Then, refer to 53:27 and locate the present tense verb that has Laam of emphasis prefixed to it.

Alhamdulillah, you have learned all the past and present tense verbs in their plural forms. Review the table below: You have only four verb tenses to learn. This is fantastic, you are making great strides!

Past and Present Tense Plural Verbs		
They all did	فَعَلُوا	Past tense
	فَعَلْنَ	
They do	يَفْعَلُونَ	Present
	يَفْعَلْنَ	tense
You all do	تَفْعَلُونَ	
	تَفعَلْنَ	
You all did	فَعَلْتُمْ	Past tense
	فَعَلْتُنَّ	

Lesson 7

The Past Tense Singular Verb
Also, in this lesson: The Verbal Sentence

In this lesson, you will learn how to speak directly in the singular tense.

Read the following dua, notice the endings that end with (تَ).

اللَّهُمَّ اهدِنِي فِيمَن هَدَيتَ

O Allah guide me with those you have guided.

وَ عَافِنِي فِيمَن عَافَيتَ

Heal me with those You have healed.

وَ تَوَلَّنِي فِيمَن تَوَلَّيتَ

Care for me as a companion with those You have cared for.

وَ بَارِك لِي فِيمَا أَعطَيتَ

Bless me in what You have given.

وَ قِنِي شَرَّ مَا قَضَيتَ

And protect me from the evil of what You have decreed.

إِنَّكَ تَقضِي وَ لَا يُقضَى عَلَيكَ

Indeed, You decree while no one decrees against You.

وَ إِنَّهُ لَا يَذِلُّ مَن وَالَيتَ

Whoever You show loyalty towards will never be humiliated.

وَ لَا يَعِزُّ مَن عَادَيتَ

And whoever You show enmity towards will never be honored.

تَبَارَكتَ رَبَّنَا وَ تَعَا لَيتَ

Blessed are You, our Lord, and You are exalted far above (any deficiencies).

The Dua on the previous page is the Qunoot of Witr prayer. Become more familiar with it by reading it a few times.

Next, read and memorize the words below.

Past Tense Singular Verb	
فَعَلْتِ	فَعَلْتَ
You did	You did

Next, we will review and learn some new concepts about the Verbal sentence. First, some points to remember about the Verbal sentence:

- It begins with a verb.
- It may begin with a ***command*** verb that is singular, dual, or plural.
- Other than that, the verb that begins a verbal sentence will be singular.
- Also, it may begin with a particle (Harf) followed by a verb.
- It may contain a doer and an object.
- Or it may be composed of the verb and a Shibh al Jumlah, which is a Prepositional/Adjectival phrase.
- Reference Part 2, lessons 3 and 7.

Reminder: Continue your personal Quran Commitment.

Now, let's take an example of a feminine past tense verb when speaking to someone,

Read the following Aayat, notice the feminine verb ending with (تِ).

وَإِذْ قَالَتِ ٱلْمَلَٰٓئِكَةُ يَٰمَرْيَمُ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ ٱصْطَفَىٰكِ وَطَهَّرَكِ وَٱصْطَفَىٰكِ عَلَىٰ نِسَآءِ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ

And (remember) when the angels said: "O Maryam! Verily, Allah has chosen you, purified you (from polytheism and disbelief), and chosen you above the women of the Aalameen (mankind and jinns) (of her lifetime)." 3:42

إِذْ قَالَتِ ٱلْمَلَٰٓئِكَةُ يَٰمَرْيَمُ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ يُبَشِّرُكِ بِكَلِمَةٍ مِّنْهُ ٱسْمُهُ ٱلْمَسِيحُ عِيسَى ٱبْنُ مَرْيَمَ وَجِيهًا فِى ٱلدُّنْيَا وَٱلْءَاخِرَةِ وَمِنَ ٱلْمُقَرَّبِينَ

(Remember) when the angels said: "O Maryam! Verily, Allah gives you the glad tidings of a Word ["Be!" - and he was! i.e. Eesa the son of Maryam] from Him, his name will be the Messiah Eesa, the son of Maryam, held in honor in this world and in the Hereafter, and will be one of those who are near to Allah." 3:45

Exercise: Answer the following questions:

- Why do these Aayaat begin with a singular verb, but the doer is plural?
- Provide the meaning for (إِذْ/إِذَا)
- Write 3 Verbal sentences of your own.

Learner tools (speaking past tense):

- The word أَمْس, means yesterday. Hence, we may ask,
  هَلْ قَرَأْتِ القُرْآنِ الكَرِيمِ أَمْس؟ /Did you read Quran yesterday?
- Connect the word أَمْس to the pattern of فَعَلْتِ/فَعَلْتَ, to help you remember past tense.

Lesson 8

The Feminine Present Singular and Command Verb

In this lesson, you will learn how to speak to someone in the present tense. All verbs always begin with the letter تَ when talking to someone (excluding Imperative verbs). Read below,

Present Tense Singular Verb	
تَفعَلُ You do	تَفْعَلِينَ You do

These are sight words. Notice the feminine singular present tense verb ends (ين). Next, we will learn the feminine singular **command** verb. The feminine singular command verb is on the pattern (اِفعَلِي).

Let's look at the end of Soorah al Fajr 89:28-30
for examples of verbs on the pattern (اِفعَلِي).

يَٰٓأَيَّتُهَا ٱلنَّفْسُ ٱلْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ

(It will be said to the pious): "O (you) the one in (complete) rest and satisfaction!" 89:27

ٱرْجِعِىٓ إِلَىٰ رَبِّكِ رَاضِيَةً مَّرْضِيَّةً

"Come back to your Lord, Well-pleased (yourself) and well-pleasing unto Him!" 89:28

فَٱدْخُلِى فِى عِبَٰدِى

"Enter you, then, among My honored slaves," 89:29

وَٱدْخُلِى جَنَّتِى

"And enter you My Paradise!" 89:30

Exercise: Consider the Aayaat 89:28-30 and give an explanation **why** the command verbs are in feminine form.

Exercise: Read Soorah Yoosuf 12:29, find the singular feminine command verb in the Aayaah. Also, give your attention to other feminine words. Next, please create a list with three columns, and select a Noun, Verb, and Particle from the Aayaah for each, and place them in the proper category.

Read the Aayaah in Soorah Hood with the pattern of تَفْعَلِينَ,

Examples of Verb usage in the Quraan
قَالُوٓاْ أَتَعۡجَبِينَ مِنۡ أَمۡرِ ٱللَّهِۖ رَحۡمَتُ ٱللَّهِ وَبَرَكَٰتُهُۥ عَلَيۡكُمۡ أَهۡلَ ٱلۡبَيۡتِۚ إِنَّهُۥ حَمِيدٞ مَّجِيدٞ
They said: "Do you wonder at the Decree of Allah? The Mercy of Allah and His Blessings be on you, O the family (of Ibrahim). Surely, He (Allah) is All-Praiseworthy, All-Glorious." 11:73

Remember: The letter (ي) occurs at the end of the singular feminine command (اِفعَلِي), and the singular feminine verb ends (ين), on the pattern (تَفْعَلِينَ). Memorize the following when speaking to a female,

- Present tense (تَفْعَلِينَ)|(ين)
- Command verb (اِفعَلِي)|(ي)

Sight words for this lesson,

New Verbs	
حَزِنَ/يَحزِنُ To grieve	كَادَ/يَكَادُ Nearly, almost
قَامَ/يَقُومُ To establish; to stand, raise	عَرَفَ/يَعرِفُ To recognize

Examples of Verb Usage in the Quraan

وَٱصْبِرْ وَمَا صَبْرُكَ إِلَّا بِٱللَّهِ ۚ وَلَا تَحْزَنْ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا تَكُ فِى ضَيْقٍ مِّمَّا يَمْكُرُونَ

And endure you patiently (O Muhammad ﷺ), your patience is not but from Allah. And grieve not over them (polytheists and pagans, etc.), and be not distressed because of what they plot. 16:127

تَكَادُ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتُ يَتَفَطَّرْنَ مِن فَوْقِهِنَّ ۚ وَٱلْمَلَٰٓئِكَةُ يُسَبِّحُونَ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ وَيَسْتَغْفِرُونَ لِمَن فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ ۗ أَلَآ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ هُوَ ٱلْغَفُورُ ٱلرَّحِيمُ

Nearly the heavens might rent asunder from above them (by His Majesty), and the angels glorify the praises of their Lord, and ask for forgiveness for those on the earth, verily, Allah is the Oft-Forgiving, the Most Merciful. 42:5

وَيَوْمَ تَقُومُ ٱلسَّاعَةُ يَوْمَئِذٍ يَتَفَرَّقُونَ

And on the Day when the Hour will be established, that Day shall (all men) be separated (i.e. the believers will be separated from the disbelievers). 30:14

تَعْرِفُ فِى وُجُوهِهِمْ نَضْرَةَ ٱلنَّعِيمِ

You will recognize in their faces the brightness of delight. 83:24

Allah is (الرَّحِيم) The Most Merciful, in the Quran 93 times.

Learner tools (speaking present tense):

- The word (اليَوم) means today. Hence, I may say to a female,

هَلْ تَقرَئِينَ القُرْآنَ الكَرِيم اليَوم؟ /Have you read Quran today?

- Connect the word (اليَوم) to the pattern of

تَفعَلُ/تَفْعَلِينَ, to help you remember present tense.

Lesson 9

The Dual Verb Past and Present
Also, in this lesson: The Dual Command Verb

In this lesson, we will learn that dual is specified by Alif (ا). Examine the table below and give your attention to the dual Alif (ا) that is present at the end of past and present tense dual verbs.

Past and Present Tense Dual Verbs			
Present Tense		Past Tense	
(كُمَا)	(هُمَا)	(أَنتُمَا)	(هُمَا)
تَفْعَلَانِ	يَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلَا
تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلَتَا
You (2) do	They (2) do	You (2) did	They (2) did

Exercise: Read the Aayaat and note the nouns in the dual form.

Examples of Verb Usage in the Quran
مَّا ٱلْمَسِيحُ ٱبْنُ مَرْيَمَ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِن قَبْلِهِ ٱلرُّسُلُ وَأُمُّهُ صِدِّيقَةٌ ۖ كَانَا يَأْكُلَانِ ٱلطَّعَامَ ۗ ٱنظُرْ كَيْفَ نُبَيِّنُ لَهُمُ ٱلْءَايَٰتِ ثُمَّ ٱنظُرْ أَنَّىٰ يُؤْفَكُونَ The Messiah, son of Mary, was not but a messenger; [other] messengers have passed on before him. And his mother was a supporter of truth. They both used to eat food. Look how We make clear to them the signs; then look how they are deluded. 5:75
وَلَمَّا وَرَدَ مَآءَ مَدْيَنَ وَجَدَ عَلَيْهِ أُمَّةً مِّنَ ٱلنَّاسِ يَسْقُونَ وَوَجَدَ مِن دُونِهِمُ ٱمْرَأَتَيْنِ تَذُودَانِ ۖ قَالَ مَا خَطْبُكُمَا ۖ قَالَتَا لَا نَسْقِى حَتَّىٰ يُصْدِرَ ٱلرِّعَآءُ ۖ وَأَبُونَا شَيْخٌ كَبِيرٌ And when he arrived at the water of Madyan he found there a group of men watering (their flocks), and besides them he found two women who were keeping back (their flocks). He said: "What is the matter with you?" They said: "We cannot water (our flocks) until the

shepherds take (their flocks). And our father is a very old man." 28:23

وَٱلَّذِى قَالَ لِوَٰلِدَيْهِ أُفٍّ لَّكُمَآ أَتَعِدَانِنِىٓ أَنْ أُخْرَجَ وَقَدْ خَلَتِ ٱلْقُرُونُ مِن قَبْلِى وَهُمَا يَسْتَغِيثَانِ ٱللَّهَ وَيْلَكَ ءَامِنْ إِنَّ وَعْدَ ٱللَّهِ حَقٌّ فَيَقُولُ مَا هَٰذَآ إِلَّآ أَسَٰطِيرُ ٱلْأَوَّلِينَ

But one who says to his parents, "Uff to you; do you promise me that I will be brought forth [from the earth] when generations before me have already passed on [into oblivion]?" while they call to Allah for help [and to their son], "Woe to you! Believe! Indeed, the promise of Allah is truth." But he says, "This is not but legends of the former people" 46:17

Now, we will review the dual verbs, past and present, and look at the dual command verb. It also ends with the dual Alif (ا). See below:

Past and Present Tense Dual Verbs				Dual Command Verb
Present Tense		Past Tense		
(كُمَا)	(هُمَا)	(أَنتُمَا)	(هُمَا)	
تَفْعَلَانِ	يَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلَا	اِفعَلَا
تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلَتَا	اِفعَلَا
You (2) do	They (2) do	You (2) did	They (2) did	Do! (You 2)

Lesson 10

Grammar and Word Acquisition

In this lesson, we will learn three special verbs (بِئسَ), (نِعمَ), and (عَسَى). And the particle (لَمَّا). We begin with the two verbs (بِئسَ) and (نِعمَ). These two verbs occur in the past tense but carry present-tense meanings and do not fully conjugate. Memorize the following words:

New Verbs	
بِئسَ	نِعمَ
Wretched, evil	Excellent

Examples of Verbs in the Quraan

وَٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُواْ وَكَذَّبُواْ بِـَٔايَٰتِنَآ أُوْلَٰٓئِكَ أَصۡحَٰبُ ٱلنَّارِ خَٰلِدِينَ فِيهَاۖ وَبِئۡسَ ٱلۡمَصِيرُ

But those who disbelieved (in the Oneness of Allah - Islamic Monotheism) and denied Our Aayaat (proofs, evidences, verses, lessons, signs, revelations, etc.), they will be the dwellers of the Fire, to dwell therein forever. And worst indeed is that destination. 64:10

فَأَقِيمُواْ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ وَءَاتُواْ ٱلزَّكَوٰةَ وَٱعۡتَصِمُواْ بِٱللَّهِ هُوَ مَوۡلَىٰكُمۡۖ فَنِعۡمَ ٱلۡمَوۡلَىٰ وَنِعۡمَ ٱلنَّصِيرُ

So perform As Salaat and give Zakat and hold fast to Allah [i.e. have confidence in Allah, and depend upon Him in all your affairs] He is your Mawla (Patron, Lord, etc.), what an Excellent Mawla (Patron, Lord, etc.) and what an Excellent Helper! 22:78

Next, we will learn about and memorize the verb (عَسَى). It has a present tense meaning of "perhaps", "it may be", or "hope. The particle (أَنْ) follows this verb. It does not conjugate. Instead, its only form is (عَسَى).

Examples of Verbs in the Quraan
يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ لَا يَسۡخَرۡ قَوۡمٞ مِّن قَوۡمٍ عَسَىٰٓ أَن يَكُونُواْ خَيۡرٗا مِّنۡهُمۡ وَلَا نِسَآءٞ مِّن نِّسَآءٍ عَسَىٰٓ أَن يَكُنَّ خَيۡرٗا مِّنۡهُنَّۖ وَلَا تَلۡمِزُوٓاْ أَنفُسَكُمۡ وَلَا تَنَابَزُواْ بِٱلۡأَلۡقَٰبِۖ بِئۡسَ ٱلِٱسۡمُ ٱلۡفُسُوقُ بَعۡدَ ٱلۡإِيمَٰنِۚ وَمَن لَّمۡ يَتُبۡ فَأُوْلَٰٓئِكَ هُمُ ٱلظَّٰلِمُونَ O you who believe! Let not a group scoff at another group, it may be that the latter are better than the former; nor let (some) women scoff at other women, it may be that the latter are better than the former, nor defame one another, nor insult one another by nicknames. How bad is it, to insult one's brother after having Faith. And whosoever does not repent, then such are indeed wrongdoers. 49:11

Lastly, we will learn the particle (لَمَّا) "not". However, when it precedes a past-tense noun, it means "when". See the table below:

The Particle (لَمَّا) meaning "not."
أَمۡ حَسِبۡتُمۡ أَن تَدۡخُلُواْ ٱلۡجَنَّةَ وَلَمَّا يَأۡتِكُم مَّثَلُ ٱلَّذِينَ خَلَوۡاْ مِن قَبۡلِكُمۖ مَّسَّتۡهُمُ ٱلۡبَأۡسَآءُ وَٱلضَّرَّآءُ وَزُلۡزِلُواْ حَتَّىٰ يَقُولَ ٱلرَّسُولُ وَٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ مَعَهُۥ مَتَىٰ نَصۡرُ ٱللَّهِۗ أَلَآ إِنَّ نَصۡرَ ٱللَّهِ قَرِيبٞ Or think you that you will enter Paradise without such (trials) as came to those who passed away before you? They were afflicted with severe poverty and ailments and were so shaken that even the Messenger and those who believed along with him said, "When (will come) the Help of Allah?" Yes! Certainly, the Help of Allah is near! 2:214
The Particle (لَمَّا) meaning "when."
فَقَدۡ كَذَّبُواْ بِٱلۡحَقِّ لَمَّا جَآءَهُمۡۖ فَسَوۡفَ يَأۡتِيهِمۡ أَنۢبَٰٓؤُاْ مَا كَانُواْ بِهِۦ يَسۡتَهۡزِءُونَ Indeed, they rejected the truth (the Quran and Muhammad ﷺ) when it came to them, but there will come to them the news of that (the torment) which they used to mock at. 6:5

Lesson 11

Negating Sentences and The 2 Particles "If"

In this lesson, you will learn the verb (لَيسَ), which is used to negate Nominal Sentences, and the particle (مَا), which negates Verbal sentences.

Let's begin with the particle (مَا),

Purpose of Creation
وَمَا خَلَقْتُ ٱلْجِنَّ وَٱلْإِنسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ And I (Allah) created not the jinns and humans except they should worship Me (Alone). 51:56
Seal of the Prophets
مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَآ أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ وَلَٰكِن رَّسُولَ ٱللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ ٱلنَّبِيِّۧنَ ۗ Muhammad (ﷺ) is not the father of any man among you, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the last (end) of the Prophets. 33:40

Next, we will learn the verb (لَيسَ). The verb (لَيسَ) means "not"; its meaning is in the present tense, although it is only presented in the past tense form. The most common occurrence of (لَيْسَ) in the Quran *is* (لَيْسَ), so that is what we will memorize.

لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِۦ شَىْءٌ ۖ وَهُوَ ٱلسَّمِيعُ ٱلْبَصِيرُ
There is nothing like unto Him,
and He is the All-Hearer, the All-Seer. 42:11

Lastly, we will learn two particles. Firstly, the particle (لَوْ) "if".

Particle Usage in the Quran
وَمَآ أَكْثَرُ ٱلنَّاسِ وَلَوْ حَرَصْتَ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ And most of mankind will not believe even if you desire it eagerly. 12:103
كَلَّا لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ عِلْمَ ٱلْيَقِينِ Nay! If you knew with a sure knowledge (the end result of piling up, you would not have occupied yourselves in worldly things). 102:5 From Soorah at Takaathur

Next, the particle (إِنْ), which also means "if". It is a conditional "if," Meaning it is valid upon a requirement. Read the Aayaah below:

وَإِذْ تَأَذَّنَ رَبُّكُمْ لَئِن شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ ۖ وَلَئِن كَفَرْتُمْ إِنَّ عَذَابِى لَشَدِيدٌ And (remember) when your Lord proclaimed: "If you give thanks (by accepting Faith and worshipping none but Allah), I will give you more (of My Blessings), but if you are thankless (i.e. disbelievers), verily! My Punishment is indeed severe."14:7

Important Note: The particle (إِنْ) is a particle that causes the verb that follows it to end with Sukoon.

Exercise: Re-read and then write the Aayaah, giving your attention to the change in the verb that follows (إِنْ).

Lesson 12

Moods of the Present Tense Verb
Also in this lesson: The Five Verbs that Drop Noon

In this lesson, we will learn about the five verbs that change endings with **letters** rather than vowels. You will also review the "Moods" of verbs that cause verbs to change their endings. You have learned these particles throughout this course. Review the following:

Moods of the Present Tense Verb	
Particles that cause Sukoon (ْ)	**Particles that cause Fathah** (َ)
	حَتَّى Until
لَا Prohibiting, do not, should not	أَلَّا That not, that, may not
إِنْ If (condition)	أَنْ That; to
لَمْ Did not, was not	لَنْ Will never
لَمَّا Did not	إِذَا When
لِ Should	لِ So that

Next, read the following 5 verbs (يَفعلَانِ, تَفعَلَان, يَفعلُونَ, تَفعَلُونَ, تَفعَلِينَ),

The Noon (ن) will drop from these verbs when preceded by a particle listed on the previous page. Study the following,

Present Tense and the 5 Verbs that lose Noon (ن)

يَفعَلَانِ	⟸ Becomes	يَفعَلَا
يَفعلُونَ	⟸ Becomes	* يَفعَلُوا
تَفعَلَانِ	⟸ Becomes	تَفعَلَا
تَفعَلِينَ	⟸ Becomes	تَفعَلِي
تَفعَلُونَ	⟸ Becomes	* تَفعَلُوا

Summary

Grammar and Word Acquisition

Part 3

In this lesson, you will review the following:

- The Masculine Plural, "Waw" of Plurality (و).
- The Feminine Plural, "Noon" of Plurality (ن).
- Signs of a present tense verb (أ ن ي ت).
- The Masculine & Feminine Past and Present tense plural.
- Moods of the present tense verb.
    - Verbs that lose the letter Noon.
- The past & present tense singular verb speaking to someone.
- The singular feminine command verb.
- The dual verb past and present.
- The dual command verb.
- The Particles of Emphasis (لَ + نّ).
- Special verbs.
- Two terms that mean "Not."

Study the items listed above in the following tables.

The Masculine Plural *Present* Tense Verb Known by "Waw" of Plurality	
Speaking "To" (كُمْ)	Speaking "About" (هُمْ)
تَفعَلُونَ You all do	يَفعَلُونَ They all do
The Feminine Plural *Present* Tense Verb Known by "Noon" of Plurality	
Speaking "To" (كُنَّ)	**Speaking "About" (هُنَّ)**
تَفعَلْنَ You all do	يَفعَلْنَ They all do

Remember, the letters (أ ن ي ت) are signs of the Present tense verb.

The Letters of the Present Tense Verb			
ت	ي	ن	أ
تَتُوبُونَ	يَتُوبُونَ	نَتُوبُ	أَتُوبُ
You all repent	They all repent	We repent	I repent

Next, we review the Moods of verbs that precede present-tense verbs and cause their endings to change.

Moods of Verbs Ending with Sukoon
When (لَا, إِنْ, لَمْ, لَمَّا, لِ) precedes a present tense verb, The verb drops Noon (ن) or ends with Sukoon.
Moods of Verbs Ending with Fathah
When (حَتَّى, أَلَّا أَنْ, لَنْ, إِذَا, لِ) precedes a present tense verb, The verb drops Noon (ن) or ends with Fathah.

Next, we will review Masculine & Feminine Plural Past Tense verbs.

The Masculine & Feminine Plural *Past* Tense	
Speaking "About" (هُنَّ)	Speaking "About" (هُمْ)
فَعَلْنَ	فَعَلُوا
You all did	They all did
Speaking "To" (أَنْتُنَّ)	Speaking "To" (أَنتُمْ)
فَعَلْتُنَّ	فَعَلْتُمْ
You all do	They all do

Review speaking directly to a person, both past and present tense, in the table below:

Masculine Singular	
Present Tense	Past Tense
تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ
You do	You did
Feminine Singular	
Present Tense	Past Tense
تَفعَلِينَ	فَعَلْتِ
You do	You did

Notes:

- The letter (ت) begins verbs when talking to someone.
- The feminine verbs on the patterns (تَفعَلِينَ) and (اِفعَلِي) are the only verbs that end with (ي). Therefore, when commanding or speaking directly to a female, the letter (ي) at the end indicates that it is feminine.

Next, a review of dual verbs. **All** dual verbs have (ا) at the end, indicating dual. Recap the following:

Past and Present Tense Dual Verbs				Dual Command Verb
Present Tense		Past Tense		
(كُمَا)	(هُمَا)	(أَنتُمَا)	(هُمَا)	
تَفْعَلَانِ	يَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلَا	اِفعَلَا
تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلَتَا	اِفعَلَا
You (2) do	They (2) do	You (2) did	They (2) did	Do! (You 2)

Our last table reviews the double emphasis that occurs with the present tense verb (ل + يَفعَل+ نَّ).

The Laam and Noon of Emphasis
ل + يَفعَل+ نَّ
When the letter (ل) precedes a present tense verb and has (نَّ) as a suffix, it gives the meaning, "Will Surely"
وَلَئِنْ أَذَقْنَٰهُ رَحْمَةً مِّنَّا مِنۢ بَعْدِ ضَرَّآءَ مَسَّتْهُ لَيَقُولَنَّ هَٰذَا لِى وَمَآ أَظُنُّ ٱلسَّاعَةَ قَآئِمَةً وَلَئِن رُّجِعْتُ إِلَىٰ رَبِّىٓ إِنَّ لِى عِندَهُۥ لَلْحُسْنَىٰ ۚ فَلَنُنَبِّئَنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا۟ بِمَا عَمِلُوا۟ وَلَنُذِيقَنَّهُم مِّنْ عَذَابٍ غَلِيظٍ
And truly, if We give him a taste of mercy from us, after some adversity (severe poverty or disease, etc.) has touched him, he is sure to say: "This is for me (due to my merit), I think not that the Hour will be established. But if I am brought back to my Lord, Surely, there will be for me the best (wealth, etc.) with Him. Then, We verily, will show to the disbelievers what they have done and We shall make them taste a severe torment. 41:50

Exercise:

Locate three occurrences of double emphasis in the Aayaah above.

Final Review Notes:

- Three verbs have a <u>past tense form</u> with a <u>present tense meaning</u> (لَيسَ, نِعمَ, بِئسَ).
- The 2 verbs (نِعمَ, بِئسَ) only come in one form, 3rd person.
- The verb (لَيسَ) conjugates, but only in the past tense.
- The verb (لَيسَ) negates a Nominal sentence.
- The particle (مَا) negates a Verbal sentence.
- The particle (لَوْ) means "if".

Stay focused and keep up the good work. Next, you will move on to Part 4, a study of the verbs with an increase in letters.

Fabulous!

You completed Verbs Part 3:

Your word percentage is at: 76%!

You have only 4% remaining,

Continue to Part 4

Next, you will learn the increased letter verbs.
You've learned numerous new words and concepts.

You're nearly finished with 80% of the vocabulary of the Quran. Remain focused! May Allah bless you. Aameen!

كِتَٰبٌ أَنزَلْنَٰهُ إِلَيْكَ مُبَٰرَكٌ لِّيَدَّبَّرُوٓاْ ءَايَٰتِهِۦ وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ أُوْلُواْ ٱلْأَلْبَٰبِ

"This is a book (the Quran) which We have sent down to you, full of blessings that they may ponder over its verses, and that men of understanding may remember." Saad 38:29

Part 4
Verb Type II-IX

The Increased Letter Verb

In upcoming lessons, you will learn about verbs having 4, 5, and 6 letters. The Increased Letter Verb is a verb that has an increase from 3 letters to 4, 5, or 6. Its meaning is often similar to the root verb from which it is derived or is intensified.

Verb types II – X are identified by additional letters to the 3-letter form as shown in the table below.		
3-lettered root verb	فَعَلَ	I.
4-lettered verb	فَعَّلَ	II.
4-lettered verb	فَاعَلَ	III.
4-lettered verb	أَفعَلَ	IV.
5-lettered verb	تَفَعَّلَ	V.
5-lettered verb	تَفَاعَلَ	VI.
5-lettered verb	اِنفَعَلَ	VII.
5-lettered verb	اِفتَعَلَ	VIII.
5-lettered verb	اِفعَلَّ	IX.
6-lettered verb	اِستَفعَلَ	X.

Extra letters are added to the 3-lettered root verb (فَعَلَ) to create new meanings or intensify it. Hence the name, "Increased letter Verbs".

Increased letter verbs will be Transitive or Intransitive, see below.

مُتَعَدّي **Transitive**	لاَزِم **Intransitive**
A verb is Transitive when it has both a "doer" and a "receiver", i.e., something is being done to someone or something, such as call, teach, or write.	A verb is Intransitive when it only has a doer, i.e., expresses a doable activity, such as sits, stops, or fears; there is no receiver.
Transitive & Intransitive Verbs	
Transitive	**Intransitive**
Type I	Type I
Type II	Type IX
Type III	
Type IV	
Type X	
Verb Types V-VIII are *Intransitive*. However, at times they will be Transitive…	
Type V	Type V
Type VI	Type VI
Type VII	Type VII
Type VIII	Type VIII

Note: This table is provided for reference and as a part of the introduction to the Increased Letter Verbs.

Summary of Common Meanings		
Intensified meaning of the root, or deeming to be	فَعَّلَ	.
Two or more people join to do an action	فَاعَلَ	III.
An action being done on someone or something	أَفعَلَ	IV.
The person or thing does the action	تَفَعَّلَ	V.
A group is doing an action	تَفَاعَلَ	VI.
An action that will occur by itself	اِنفَعَلَ	VII.
Doing something for oneself has odd meanings	اِفتَعَلَ	VIII.
Expresses colors and defects	اِفعَلَّ	IX.
Used for asking, maybe the cause or same as the root	اِستَفعَلَ	X.
The Extra Letters		
The Model Verb for Types II-X ⟶	فَعَلَ	I.
Shaddah on the 2nd letter	فَعَّلَ	II.
(ا) Added after 1st letter	فَاعَلَ	III.
Hamza al Qata (أ) added before 1st letter	أَفعَلَ	IV.
(ت) precedes the 1st letter, Shaddah on 2nd letter	تَفَعَّلَ	V.
(ت) precedes the 1st letter, (ا) after 1st letter	تَفَاعَلَ	VI.
(ان) is prefixed	اِنفَعَلَ	VII.
An (ا) is prefixed, (ت) after 1st letter	اِفتَعَلَ	VIII.
An (ا) is prefixed, the 3rd letter contains Shaddah	اِفعَلَّ	IX.
(است) is prefixed	اِستَفعَلَ	X.

Verb I-X

فَعَلَ
فَعَّلَ
فَاعَلَ
أَفعَلَ
تَفَعَلَ
تَفَاعَلَ
اِنفَعَلَ
اِفتَعَلَ
اِفعَلَّ
اِستَفعَلَ

Lesson I

4-Letter Verbs on the pattern of (أَفْعَلَ)

We will begin our study of the Increased Letter Verbs with the 4-letter verb on the pattern of (أَفْعَلَ).

New Words - Verb Type IV	
أَنزَلَ/يُنزِلُ To send down; to reveal	آمَنَ/يُؤْمِنُ To believe
أَسلَمَ/يُسلِمُ To submit, to surrender	أَقَامَ/يُقِيمُ To establish; to set upright
أَشرَكَ/يُشرِكُ To ascribe a partner	أَطَاعَ/يُطِيعُ To obey

Examples of Verb Type IV in the Quraan

إِذْ قَالَ لَهُۥ رَبُّهُۥٓ أَسْلِمْ ۖ قَالَ أَسْلَمْتُ لِرَبِّ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ

When his Lord said to him, "Submit (i.e. be a Muslim)!" He said, "I have submitted myself (as a Muslim) to the Lord of the 'Alamin (mankind, jinn and all that exists)." 2:131

ءَامَنَ ٱلرَّسُولُ بِمَآ أُنزِلَ إِلَيْهِ مِن رَّبِّهِۦ وَٱلْمُؤْمِنُونَ ۚ كُلٌّ ءَامَنَ بِٱللَّهِ وَمَلَٰٓئِكَتِهِۦ وَكُتُبِهِۦ وَرُسُلِهِۦ لَا نُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ أَحَدٍ مِّن رُّسُلِهِۦ ۚ وَقَالُوا۟ سَمِعْنَا وَأَطَعْنَا ۖ غُفْرَانَكَ رَبَّنَا وَإِلَيْكَ ٱلْمَصِيرُ

The Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ) believes in what has been sent down to him from his Lord, and (so do) the believers. Each one believes in Allah, His Angels, His Books, and His Messengers. They say, "We make no distinction between one another of His Messengers" - and they say, "We hear, and we obey. (We seek) Your Forgiveness, our Lord, and to You is the return (of all)."2:285

وَيَوْمَ نَحْشُرُهُمْ جَمِيعًا ثُمَّ نَقُولُ لِلَّذِينَ أَشْرَكُوٓاْ أَيْنَ شُرَكَآؤُكُمُ ٱلَّذِينَ كُنتُمْ تَزْعُمُونَ

And on the Day when We shall gather them all together, We shall say to those who joined partners in worship (with Us): "Where are your partners (false deities) whom you used to assert (as partners in worship with Allah)?" 6:22

وَٱلْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَٱلْمُؤْمِنَٰتُ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلِيَآءُ بَعْضٍ ۚ يَأْمُرُونَ بِٱلْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ ٱلْمُنكَرِ وَيُقِيمُونَ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ ٱلزَّكَوٰةَ وَيُطِيعُونَ ٱللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُۥٓ ۚ أُوْلَٰٓئِكَ سَيَرْحَمُهُمُ ٱللَّهُ ۗ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ

The believers, men and women, are Auliya' (helpers, supporters, friends, protectors) of one another, they enjoin (on the people) Al-Ma'ruf (i.e. Islamic Monotheism and all that Islam orders one to do), and forbid (people) from Al-Munkar (i.e. polytheism and disbelief of all kinds, and all that Islam has forbidden); they perform As-Salat (Iqamat-as-Salat) and give the Zakat, and obey Allah and His Messenger. Allah will have His Mercy on them. Surely Allah is All-Mighty, All-Wise. 9:71

New Word - Verb Type IV

آتَى/يُؤْتِي

To give

Meanings for Verb Type IV:

- This verb is Transitive and has the meaning of forcing or doing an action on someone or something. The verb (نَزَلَ) means "to go down" while (أَنْزَلَ) means to "bring down".
- Type IV may also have the same meaning as the 3-letter verb it was derived from.

Lesson 2

This lesson will continue with the study of the Type IV Verb on the pattern of (أَفْعَلَ). Remember, its meaning is often forcing someone or something to do an action. For example, the verb (خَرَجَ) means "to come out" while (أَخرَجَ) means "to bring out". See below:

New Words - Verb Type IV	
أَرَادَ/يُرِيدُ To intend, to desire, to want	أَخرَجَ/يُخرِجُ To bring forth, to drive out
أَحسَنَ/يُحسِنُ To do good, to do excellent	أَرسَلَ/يُرسِلُ To send
أَنفَقَ/يُنفِقُ To spend	أَعرَضَ/يُعرِضُ To turn away
أَصلَحَ/يُصلِحُ To correct, to reconcile, reform	أَنذَرَ/يُنذِرُ To warn
أَصبَحَ/يُصبِحُ To become	أَفسَدَ/يُفسِدُ To spread corruption

Exercise: Locate the Type IV Verb in the Aayah below.

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَن تَزَكَّىٰ

Indeed whosoever purifies himself shall achieve success 87:14

Examples of Verb Type IV in the Quraan

ٱللَّهُ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضَ وَأَنزَلَ مِنَ ٱلسَّمَآءِ مَآءً فَأَخْرَجَ بِهِۦ مِنَ ٱلثَّمَرَٰتِ رِزْقًا لَّكُمْ ۖ وَسَخَّرَ لَكُمُ ٱلْفُلْكَ لِتَجْرِىَ فِى ٱلْبَحْرِ بِأَمْرِهِۦ ۖ وَسَخَّرَ لَكُمُ ٱلْأَنْهَٰرَ

Allah is He Who has created the heavens and the earth and sends down water (rain) from the sky, and thereby brought forth fruits as provision for you; and He has made the ships to be of service to you, that they may sail through the sea by His Command; and He has made rivers (also) to be of service to you. 14:32

إِنَّمَآ أَمْرُهُۥٓ إِذَآ أَرَادَ شَيْـًٔا أَن يَقُولَ لَهُۥ كُن فَيَكُونُ

Verily, His Command, when He intends a thing, is only that He says to it, "Be!" and it is! 36:82

وَمَا كَانَ لِبَشَرٍ أَن يُكَلِّمَهُ ٱللَّهُ إِلَّا وَحْيًا أَوْ مِن وَرَآئِ حِجَابٍ أَوْ يُرْسِلَ رَسُولًا فَيُوحِىَ بِإِذْنِهِۦ مَا يَشَآءُ ۚ إِنَّهُۥ عَلِىٌّ حَكِيمٌ

It is not given to any human being that Allah should speak to him unless (it be) by Inspiration, or from behind a veil, or (that) He sends a Messenger to reveal what He wills by His Leave. Verily, He is Most High, Most Wise. 42:51

وَأَنفِقُوا۟ فِى سَبِيلِ ٱللَّهِ وَلَا تُلْقُوا۟ بِأَيْدِيكُمْ إِلَى ٱلتَّهْلُكَةِ ۛ وَأَحْسِنُوٓا۟ ۛ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ يُحِبُّ ٱلْمُحْسِنِينَ

And spend in the Cause of Allah and do not throw yourselves into destruction (by not spending your wealth in the Cause of Allah) and do good. Truly, Allah loves good doers. 2:195

وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ عَن ذِكْرِى فَإِنَّ لَهُۥ مَعِيشَةً ضَنكًا وَنَحْشُرُهُۥ يَوْمَ ٱلْقِيَٰمَةِ أَعْمَىٰ

"But whosoever turns away from My Reminder (i.e., neither believes in this Quran nor acts on its orders, etc.) verily, for him is a life of hardship, and We shall raise him up blind on the Day of Resurrection."20:124

قُلْ إِنَّ رَبِّى يَبْسُطُ ٱلرِّزْقَ لِمَن يَشَآءُ مِنْ عِبَادِهِۦ وَيَقْدِرُ لَهُۥ ۚ وَمَآ أَنفَقْتُم مِّن شَىْءٍ فَهُوَ يُخْلِفُهُۥ ۖ وَهُوَ خَيْرُ ٱلرَّٰزِقِينَ

Say: "Truly, my Lord enlarges the provision for whom He wills of His slaves, and (also) restricts (it) for him, and whatsoever you spend of anything, He will replace it. And He is the Best of providers." 34:39

قَيِّمًا لِّيُنذِرَ بَأْسًا شَدِيدًا مِّن لَّدُنْهُ وَيُبَشِّرَ ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ ٱلَّذِينَ يَعْمَلُونَ ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ أَنَّ لَهُمْ أَجْرًا حَسَنًا

(He has made it) straight to give warning of a severe punishment from Him, and to give glad tidings to the believers, who work righteous deeds, that they shall have a fair reward (i.e., Paradise).18:2

ثُمَّ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ لِلَّذِينَ عَمِلُوا۟ ٱلسُّوٓءَ بِجَهَٰلَةٍ ثُمَّ تَابُوا۟ مِنۢ بَعْدِ ذَٰلِكَ وَأَصْلَحُوٓا۟ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ مِنۢ بَعْدِهَا لَغَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ

Then, verily! Your Lord for those who do evil in ignorance and afterward repent and do righteous deeds, verily, your Lord thereafter, (to such) is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful. 16:119

وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلَٰٓئِكَةِ إِنِّى جَاعِلٌ فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً ۖ قَالُوٓا۟ أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا مَن يُفْسِدُ فِيهَا وَيَسْفِكُ ٱلدِّمَآءَ وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ ۖ قَالَ إِنِّىٓ أَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ

And (remember) when your Lord said to the angels: "Verily, I am going to place (mankind) generations after generations on earth." They said: "Will You place therein those who will make mischief therein and shed blood, - while we glorify You with praises and thanks and sanctify You." He (Allah) said: "I know that which you do not know." 2:30

وَأَصْبَحَ فُؤَادُ أُمِّ مُوسَىٰ فَٰرِغًا ۖ إِن كَادَتْ لَتُبْدِى بِهِۦ لَوْلَآ أَن رَّبَطْنَا عَلَىٰ قَلْبِهَا لِتَكُونَ مِنَ ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ

And the heart of Moses' mother became empty [of all else]. She was about to disclose [the matter concerning] him had We not bound fast her heart that she would be of the believers. 28:10

Lesson 3

This lesson continues with the Type IV Verb (أَفْعَلَ). Begin with the following.

New Words - Verb Type IV	
أَلقَى/يُلقِي To throw, to cast; to place	أَحيَا/يُحيِي To give life
أَحَبَّ/يُحِبُّ To love/like	أَضَلَّ/يُضِلُّ To mislead, to let go astray
أَهلَكَ/يُهلِكُ To destroy	أَدخَلَ/يُدخِلُ To make enter
أَصَابَ/يُصِيبُ To strike, to befall; to bestow	أَرَى/يُرِي To show, to see
أَبصَرَ/يُبصِرُ To see, to watch	أَغنَى/يُغنَي To enrich

Exercise: Locate the Type IV Verb in Soorah al Faatihah.

صِرٰطَ ٱلَّذِينَ أَنۡعَمۡتَ عَلَيۡهِمۡ غَيۡرِ ٱلۡمَغۡضُوبِ عَلَيۡهِمۡ وَلَا ٱلضَّآلِّينَ

The Way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace,
not (the way) of those who earned Your Anger,
nor of those who went astray.

Examples of Verb Type IV in the Quraan

وَأَلْقَىٰ فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ رَوَٰسِىَ أَن تَمِيدَ بِكُمْ وَأَنْهَٰرًا وَسُبُلًا لَّعَلَّكُمْ تَهْتَدُونَ

And He has placed into the earth mountains standing firm, lest it should shake with you, and rivers and roads, that you may guide yourselves. 16:15

وَأَنَّهُۥ هُوَ أَمَاتَ وَأَحْيَا

And that it is He (Allah) Who causes death and gives life. 53:44

إِنَّكَ لَا تَهْدِى مَنْ أَحْبَبْتَ وَلَٰكِنَّ ٱللَّهَ يَهْدِى مَن يَشَآءُ ۚ وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِٱلْمُهْتَدِينَ

Verily! You (O Muhammad ﷺ) guide not whom you like, but Allah guides whom He wills. And He knows best those who are guided. 28:56

أَفَرَءَيْتَ مَنِ ٱتَّخَذَ إِلَٰهَهُۥ هَوَىٰهُ وَأَضَلَّهُ ٱللَّهُ عَلَىٰ عِلْمٍ وَخَتَمَ عَلَىٰ سَمْعِهِۦ وَقَلْبِهِۦ وَجَعَلَ عَلَىٰ بَصَرِهِۦ غِشَٰوَةً فَمَن يَهْدِيهِ مِنۢ بَعْدِ ٱللَّهِ ۚ أَفَلَا تَذَكَّرُونَ

Have you seen him who takes his own lust (vain desires) as his deity, and Allah knowing, left him astray, and sealed his hearing and his heart, and put a cover on his sight. Who then will guide him after Allah? Will you not then remember? 45:23

وَمَآ أَهْلَكْنَا مِن قَرْيَةٍ إِلَّا لَهَا مُنذِرُونَ

And never did We destroy a township, but it had its warners. 26:208

وَمَن يُطِعِ ٱللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُۥ يُدْخِلْهُ جَنَّٰتٍ تَجْرِى مِن تَحْتِهَا ٱلْأَنْهَٰرُ خَٰلِدِينَ فِيهَا ۚ وَذَٰلِكَ ٱلْفَوْزُ ٱلْعَظِيمُ

And whosoever obeys Allah and His Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ) will be admitted to Gardens under which rivers flow (in Paradise), to abide therein, and that will be the great success. 4:13

Continued Examples of Verb Type IV in the Quraan

مَآ أَصَابَ مِن مُّصِيبَةٍ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ ٱللَّهِ ۗ وَمَن يُؤْمِنۢ بِٱللَّهِ يَهْدِ قَلْبَهُۥ ۚ وَٱللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَىْءٍ عَلِيمٌ

No calamity befalls, but with the Leave [i.e., decision and Qadar] of Allah, and whosoever believes in Allah, He guides his heart [to the true Faith with certainty, i.e., what has befallen him was already written for him by Allah from the Qadar (Divine Preordainments)], and Allah is the All-Knower of everything. 64:11

وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبْرَٰهِيمُ لِأَبِيهِ ءَازَرَ أَتَتَّخِذُ أَصْنَامًا ءَالِهَةً ۖ إِنِّىٓ أَرَىٰكَ وَقَوْمَكَ فِى ضَلَٰلٍ مُّبِينٍ

And (remember) when Ibrahim said to his father Aazar: "Do you take idols as gods? Verily, I see you and your people in manifest error." 6:74

وَلَوْ تَرَىٰٓ إِذِ ٱلْمُجْرِمُونَ نَاكِسُوا۟ رُءُوسِهِمْ عِندَ رَبِّهِمْ رَبَّنَآ أَبْصَرْنَا وَسَمِعْنَا فَٱرْجِعْنَا نَعْمَلْ صَٰلِحًا إِنَّا مُوقِنُونَ

And if you only could see when the (criminals, disbelievers, polytheists, sinners, etc.) shall hang their heads before their Lord (saying): "Our Lord! We have now seen and heard, so send us back (to the world), we will do righteous good deeds. Verily! We now believe with certainty." 32:12

وَأَنَّهُۥ هُوَ أَغْنَىٰ وَأَقْنَىٰ

And that it is He (Allah) Who gives much or a little (or gives wealth and contentment). 53:48

Assignment: Memorize the sight words for this lesson.

Lesson 4

4-Letter Verbs on the pattern of (فَاعَلَ)

Next, we will learn the Increased Letter Verbs with four letters on the pattern (فَاعَلَ). You are familiar with the verb (بَارَكَ) on this pattern. For example, we say (بَارَكَ اللهُ فِيكم). See below for more on this pattern:

New Words - Verb Type III	
نَادَى/يُنَادِي To call out	هَاجَرَ/يُهَاجِرُ To migrate
جَاهَدَ/يُجَاهِدُ To strive	جَادَلَ/يُجَادِلُ To dispute

Examples of Verb Type III in the Quraan
وَإِذْ نَادَىٰ رَبُّكَ مُوسَىٰٓ أَنِ ٱئْتِ ٱلْقَوْمَ ٱلظَّٰلِمِينَ And (remember) when your Lord called Musa (saying): "Go to the people who are polytheists and wrongdoers. 26:10
وَمِنَ ٱلنَّاسِ مَن يُجَٰدِلُ فِى ٱللَّهِ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ وَلَا هُدًى وَلَا كِتَٰبٍ مُّنِيرٍ And of the people is he who disputes about Allah without knowledge or guidance or an enlightening book [from Him]. 22:8 & 31:20
وَمَن يُهَاجِرْ فِى سَبِيلِ ٱللَّهِ يَجِدْ فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ مُرَٰغَمًا كَثِيرًا وَسَعَةً ۚ وَمَن يَخْرُجْ مِنۢ بَيْتِهِۦ مُهَاجِرًا إِلَى ٱللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِۦ ثُمَّ يُدْرِكْهُ ٱلْمَوْتُ فَقَدْ وَقَعَ أَجْرُهُۥ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ ۗ وَكَانَ ٱللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا He who emigrates (from his home) in the Cause of Allah will find on earth many dwelling places and plenty to live by. And whosoever leaves his home as an emigrant unto Allah and His Messenger, and death overtakes him, his reward is then surely incumbent upon Allah. And Allah is Ever Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful. 4:100

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ ٱتَّقُواْ ٱللَّهَ وَٱبۡتَغُوٓاْ إِلَيۡهِ ٱلۡوَسِيلَةَ وَجَٰهِدُواْ فِي سَبِيلِهِۦ لَعَلَّكُمۡ تُفۡلِحُونَ
O you who believe! Do your duty to Allah and fear Him. Seek the means of approach to Him and strive hard in His Cause as much as you can. So that you may be successful. 5:35

Meanings for Verb Type III:

- Type III Verb often expresses a meaning that two or more people join for, such as: fight, dispute, communicate, etc.
- It also conveys the meanings of crossing, as is the case for the verb, migrate.

Assignment: Memorize the sight words for this lesson.

Lesson 5

4-Letter Verbs on the pattern of (فَعَّلَ)

Next, we will learn the Increased Letter Verbs with 4 letters on the pattern of (فَعَّلَ). You say and hear a verb on this pattern every day: (صَلَّى), which comes in the dua, (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيهِ وَ سَلَّم).

New Words - Verb Type II	
نَزَّلَ/يُنَزِّلُ To send down, to reveal	كَذَّبَ/يُكَذِّبُ To deny, to be untruthful
عَذَّبَ/يُعَذِّبُ To punish, to torment	نَبَّأَ/يُنَبِّئُ To inform
عَلَّمَ/يُعَلِّمُ To teach	سَبَّحَ/يُسَبِّحُ To glorify, to praise
سَخَّرَ/يُسَخِّرُ To make of service; subjected	بَشَّرَ/يُبَشِّرُ To give good news
وَلَّى/يُوَلِّي To turn	بَيَّنَ/يُبَيِّنُ To make clear
نَجَّى/يُنَجِّي To save, to rescue	حَرَّمَ/يُحَرِّمُ To make unlawful

Meanings for Verb Type II:

- Type II Verb may express a strengthening in meaning, such as "to teach" rather than "to learn". It may also have the meaning of regarding one to be, such as "to be untruthful".
- It may mean the same as its 3-letter root.

Examples of Verb Type II in the Quraan
تَبَارَكَ ٱلَّذِى نَزَّلَ ٱلْفُرْقَانَ عَلَىٰ عَبْدِهِۦ لِيَكُونَ لِلْعَٰلَمِينَ نَذِيرًا Blessed be He Who sent down the criterion (of right and wrong, i.e., this Quran) to His slave (Muhammad ﷺ) that he may be a warner to mankind and jinns. 25:1
بَلْ كَذَّبُوا۟ بِٱلسَّاعَةِ ۖ وَأَعْتَدْنَا لِمَن كَذَّبَ بِٱلسَّاعَةِ سَعِيرًا Nay, they deny the Hour, and for those who deny the Hour, We have prepared a flaming Fire (i.e. Hell). 25:11
يَوْمَ يَبْعَثُهُمُ ٱللَّهُ جَمِيعًا فَيُنَبِّئُهُم بِمَا عَمِلُوٓا۟ ۚ أَحْصَىٰهُ ٱللَّهُ وَنَسُوهُ ۚ وَٱللَّهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَىْءٍ شَهِيدٌ On the Day when Allah will resurrect them all together (i.e. the Day of Resurrection) and inform them of what they did. Allah has kept account of it, while they have forgotten it. And Allah is Witness over all things. 58:6
فَيَوْمَئِذٍ لَّا يُعَذِّبُ عَذَابَهُۥٓ أَحَدٌ So on that Day, none will punish as He will punish. 89:25
فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَٱسْتَغْفِرْهُ ۚ إِنَّهُۥ كَانَ تَوَّابًۢا So glorify the Praises of your Lord, and ask for His Forgiveness. Verily, He is the One Who accepts the repentance and forgives. 110:3
وَعَلَّمَ ءَادَمَ ٱلْأَسْمَآءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى ٱلْمَلَٰٓئِكَةِ فَقَالَ أَنۢبِـُٔونِى بِأَسْمَآءِ هَٰٓؤُلَآءِ إِن كُنتُمْ صَٰدِقِينَ ۝ قَالُوا۟ سُبْحَٰنَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَآ إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَآ ۖ إِنَّكَ أَنتَ ٱلْعَلِيمُ ٱلْحَكِيمُ And He taught Adam all the names (of everything), then He showed them to the angels and said, "Tell Me the names of these if you are truthful." They (angels) said: "Glory be to You, we have no knowledge except what you have taught us. Verily, it is You, the All-Knower, the All-Wise." 2:31-32

إِنَّ هَٰذَا ٱلْقُرْءَانَ يَهْدِى لِلَّتِى هِىَ أَقْوَمُ وَيُبَشِّرُ ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ ٱلَّذِينَ يَعْمَلُونَ ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ أَنَّ لَهُمْ أَجْرًا كَبِيرًا

Verily, this Quran guides to that which is most just and right and gives glad tidings to the believers (in the Oneness of Allah and His Messenger, Muhammad ﷺ, etc.). who work deeds of righteousness, that they shall have a great reward (Paradise). 17:9

خَلَقَ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضَ بِٱلْحَقِّ ۖ يُكَوِّرُ ٱلَّيْلَ عَلَى ٱلنَّهَارِ وَيُكَوِّرُ ٱلنَّهَارَ عَلَى ٱلَّيْلِ ۖ وَسَخَّرَ ٱلشَّمْسَ وَٱلْقَمَرَ ۖ كُلٌّ يَجْرِى لِأَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى ۗ أَلَا هُوَ ٱلْعَزِيزُ ٱلْغَفَّٰرُ

He has created the heavens and the earth with truth. He makes the night to go in the day and makes the day to go in the night. And He has subjected the sun and the moon. Each running (on a fixed course) for an appointed term. Verily, He is the All-Mighty, the Oft-Forgiving. 39:5

وَمَآ أَنزَلْنَا عَلَيْكَ ٱلْكِتَٰبَ إِلَّا لِتُبَيِّنَ لَهُمُ ٱلَّذِى ٱخْتَلَفُوا۟ فِيهِ ۙ وَهُدًى وَرَحْمَةً لِّقَوْمٍ يُؤْمِنُونَ

And We have not sent down the Book (the Quran) to you (O Muhammad ﷺ), except that you may explain clearly unto them those things in which they differ, and (as) a guidance and a mercy for a people who believe.16:64

مَّن يُطِعِ ٱلرَّسُولَ فَقَدْ أَطَاعَ ٱللَّهَ ۖ وَمَن تَوَلَّىٰ فَمَآ أَرْسَلْنَٰكَ عَلَيْهِمْ حَفِيظًا

He who obeys the Messenger, has indeed obeyed Allah, but he who turns away, then we have not sent you (O Muhammad ﷺ) as a watcher over them. 4:80

فَإِذَا ٱسْتَوَيْتَ أَنتَ وَمَن مَّعَكَ عَلَى ٱلْفُلْكِ فَقُلِ ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ ٱلَّذِى نَجَّىٰنَا مِنَ ٱلْقَوْمِ ٱلظَّٰلِمِينَ

And when you have embarked on the ship, you and whoever is with you, then say: "All the praises and thanks be to Allah, Who has saved us from the people who are wrong-doers. 23:28

Assignment: Memorize the sight words for this lesson.

Lesson 6

5-Letter Verbs on the pattern of (اِفعَلَّ)

In this lesson, you will begin the Increased Letter verb with 5 letters. Type IX is not highly frequent in the Quran. Its meaning is simple, as it indicates only colors and defects. See below:

Verb Type IX	
اِسوَدَّ	اِبيَضَّ
To become black	To become white

Examples of Verb Type IX in the Quraan
يَوْمَ تَبْيَضُّ وُجُوهٌ وَتَسْوَدُّ وُجُوهٌ ۚ فَأَمَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ٱسْوَدَّتْ وُجُوهُهُمْ أَكَفَرْتُم بَعْدَ إِيمَٰنِكُمْ فَذُوقُواْ ٱلْعَذَابَ بِمَا كُنتُمْ تَكْفُرُونَ ۞ وَأَمَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ٱبْيَضَّتْ وُجُوهُهُمْ فَفِى رَحْمَةِ ٱللَّهِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَٰلِدُونَ
On the Day (i.e. the Day of Resurrection) when some faces will become white and some faces will become black; as for those whose faces will become black (to them will be said): "Did you reject Faith after accepting it? Then taste the torment (in Hell) for rejecting Faith." And for those whose faces will become white, they will be in Allah's Mercy (Paradise), therein they shall dwell forever. 3:106-107

Note:

- This is the first verb that is Intransitive. To this point, all the verbs have been Transitive.
- 4-letter verb types are *Transitive*, meaning something is being done to someone or something. For example: Type II (فَعَّلَ)/ "to teach" (عَلَّمَ), Type III (فَاعَلَ)/ "to call" (نَادَى), Type IV (أَفعَلَ)/ "to send" (أَرسَلَ).

Assignment: Memorize the verb Type IX (اِفعَلَّ) pattern.

Lesson 7

5-Letter Verbs on the pattern of (اِنفَعَلَ)

In this lesson, you will continue learning about the Increased Letter with 5 letters. Verb Type VII on the pattern of (اِنفَعَلَ) is Intransitive; there is no receiver of the action. This indicates either an action to be done to one or an action that occurs on its own (choice). See the tables below:

New Words - Verb Type VII	
اِنقَلِبُ/يَنقَلِبُ	اِنطَلِقُ/يَنطَلِقُ
To return	To depart

Examples of Verb Type VII in the Quraan
وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِن قَبْلِهِ ٱلرُّسُلُ ۚ أَفَإِيْن مَّاتَ أَوْ قُتِلَ ٱنقَلَبْتُمْ عَلَىٰٓ أَعْقَٰبِكُمْ ۚ وَمَن يَنقَلِبْ عَلَىٰ عَقِبَيْهِ فَلَن يَضُرَّ ٱللَّهَ شَيْـًٔا ۗ وَسَيَجْزِى ٱللَّهُ ٱلشَّٰكِرِينَ Muhammad (ﷺ) is no more than a Messenger, and indeed (many) Messengers have passed away before him. If he dies or is killed, will you then turn back on your heels (as disbelievers)? And he who turns back on his heels, not the least harm will he do to Allah, and Allah will give reward to those who are grateful. 3:144
ٱنطَلِقُوٓا۟ إِلَىٰ مَا كُنتُم بِهِۦ تُكَذِّبُونَ ۞ ٱنطَلِقُوٓا۟ إِلَىٰ ظِلٍّ ذِى ثَلَٰثِ شُعَبٍ (It will be said to the disbelievers): "Depart you to that which you used to deny! "Depart you to a shadow (of Hell-fire smoke ascending) in three columns. 77:29-30

Assignment: Memorize the verb Type VII (اِنفَعَلَ) pattern.

Lesson 8

5-Letter Verbs on the pattern of (اِفتَعَلَ)

In this lesson, you will continue learning about the Increased Letter verb with 5 letters. Verb type VIII is on the pattern of (اِفتَعَلَ). It is in the phrase: (اِتَّقِ الله) "Fear Allah". This verb pattern also appears in several important Aayaah with the verb (اِستَوَى).

New Words - Verb Type VIII	
اِتَّقَى/يَتَّقِي To fear	اِستَوَى/يَستَوِي To rise above
اِتَّخَذَ/يَتَّخِذُ To take, to adopt	اِتَّبَعَ/يَتَّبِعُ To follow
اِفتَرَى/يَفتَرِي To fabricate a lie	اِهتَدَى/يَهتَدِي To find or follow the right path
اِبتَغَى/يَبتَغِي To seek	اِختَلَفَ/يَختَلِفُ To differ

Meanings for Verb Type VIII:

- It may convey the meaning of doing something for oneself, such as "to fear" or "to take".
- It may have a less ordinary meaning, such as: "to fabricate a lie".

Examples of Verb Type VIII in the Quraan

ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنُ عَلَى ٱلۡعَرۡشِ ٱسۡتَوَىٰ

The Most Beneficent (Allah) rose over the (Mighty) Throne (in a manner that suits His Majesty). 20:5

وَكَذَٰلِكَ أَنزَلۡنَٰهُ قُرۡءَانًا عَرَبِيًّا وَصَرَّفۡنَا فِيهِ مِنَ ٱلۡوَعِيدِ لَعَلَّهُمۡ يَتَّقُونَ أَوۡ يُحۡدِثُ لَهُمۡ ذِكۡرًا

And thus We have sent it down as a Quran in Arabic, and have explained therein in detail the warnings, in order that they may fear Allah, or that it may cause them to have a lesson from it (or to have the honor for believing and acting on its teachings). 20:113

وَهَٰذَا كِتَٰبٌ أَنزَلۡنَٰهُ مُبَارَكٞ فَٱتَّبِعُوهُ وَٱتَّقُواْ لَعَلَّكُمۡ تُرۡحَمُونَ

And this is a blessed Book (the Quran) which We have sent down, so follow it and fear Allah (i.e., do not disobey His Orders), that you may receive mercy (i.e. saved from the torment of Hell). 6:155

إِنَّ ٱلشَّيۡطَٰنَ لَكُمۡ عَدُوّٞ فَٱتَّخِذُوهُ عَدُوًّاۚ إِنَّمَا يَدۡعُواْ حِزۡبَهُۥ لِيَكُونُواْ مِنۡ أَصۡحَٰبِ ٱلسَّعِيرِ

Surely, Shaitan (Satan) is an enemy to you, so take (treat) him as an enemy. He only invites his followers that they may become the dwellers of the blazing Fire. 35:6

إِنَّآ أَنزَلۡنَا عَلَيۡكَ ٱلۡكِتَٰبَ لِلنَّاسِ بِٱلۡحَقِّۖ فَمَنِ ٱهۡتَدَىٰ فَلِنَفۡسِهِۦۖ وَمَن ضَلَّ فَإِنَّمَا يَضِلُّ عَلَيۡهَاۖ وَمَآ أَنتَ عَلَيۡهِم بِوَكِيلٍ

Verily, We have sent down to you (O Muhammad ﷺ) the Book (this Quran) for mankind in truth. So whosoever accepts the guidance, it is only for his own self, and whosoever goes astray, he goes astray only for his (own) loss. And you (O Muhammad ﷺ) are not a Wakil (trustee or disposer of affairs, or keeper) over them. 39:41

وَمَا كَانَ هَٰذَا ٱلْقُرْءَانُ أَن يُفْتَرَىٰ مِن دُونِ ٱللَّهِ وَلَٰكِن تَصْدِيقَ ٱلَّذِى بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ وَتَفْصِيلَ ٱلْكِتَٰبِ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ مِن رَّبِّ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ

And this Quran is not such as could ever be produced by other than Allah, and it is a confirmation of (the revelation) which was before it [i.e. the Tawrah, and the Injeel, etc.], and a full explanation of the Book wherein there is no doubt from the Lord of the mankind, jinns, and all that exists. 10:37

إِنَّ هَٰذَا ٱلْقُرْءَانَ يَقُصُّ عَلَىٰ بَنِىٓ إِسْرَٰٓءِيلَ أَكْثَرَ ٱلَّذِى هُمْ فِيهِ يَخْتَلِفُونَ

Verily, this Quran narrates to the Children of Israel most of that about which they differ. 27:76

أَفَغَيْرَ ٱللَّهِ أَبْتَغِى حَكَمًا وَهُوَ ٱلَّذِىٓ أَنزَلَ إِلَيْكُمُ ٱلْكِتَٰبَ مُفَصَّلًا ۚ

[Say (O Muhammad ﷺ)] "Shall I seek a judge other than Allah while it is He Who has sent down unto you the Book (The Quran), explained in detail." 6:114

Assignment: Memorize the sight words for this lesson.

Lesson 9

5-Letter Verbs on the pattern of (تَفَاعَلَ)

In this lesson, you will continue learning about the Increased Letter verb with 5 letters. Verb type VI is on the pattern of (تَفَاعَلَ); it is a rare type in Arabic and in the Quran. However, it occurs in some familiar and very popular Aayaat in the Quran. See below.

Familiar Examples of Type VI Verb in the Quran

First, in Soorah al Asr:

إِلَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ وَعَمِلُواْ ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ وَتَوَاصَوْاْ بِٱلْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْاْ بِٱلصَّبْرِ

Except those who believe and do righteous good deeds and recommend one another to the truth and recommend one another to patience. 103:3

Second, in Soorah an-Naba

عَمَّ يَتَسَآءَلُونَ

What are they asking one another? 78:1

Third, 2 examples in Soorah al Mutaffiffeen:

خِتَٰمُهُۥ مِسْكٌ وَفِى ذَٰلِكَ فَلْيَتَنَافَسِ ٱلْمُتَنَٰفِسُونَ

The last thereof will be the smell of musk, and for this let those strive who want to strive (i.e., hasten earnestly to the obedience of Allah). 83:26

وَإِذَا مَرُّواْ بِهِمْ يَتَغَامَزُونَ

And whenever they passed by them, used to wink one to another (in mockery). 83:30

Forth, in Soorah al Mulk:

تَبَٰرَكَ ٱلَّذِى بِيَدِهِ ٱلْمُلْكُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَىْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Blessed is He in Whose Hand is the dominion, and He is Able to do all things. 67:1

Last, there is a principle in Islam found in Soorah al Maaidah

وَتَعَاوَنُوا۟ عَلَى ٱلْبِرِّ وَٱلتَّقْوَىٰ ۖ وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوا۟ عَلَى ٱلْإِثْمِ وَٱلْعُدْوَٰنِ ۚ وَٱتَّقُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ ۖ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ شَدِيدُ ٱلْعِقَابِ

Help you one another in Al Birr and At Taqwa (virtue, righteousness and piety); but do not help one another in sin and transgression. And fear Allah. Verily, Allah is Severe in punishment. 5:2

Meanings for Verb Type VI:

- Conveys the meaning of doing something with a group, such as:
  - "To enjoin one another" (تَوَاصَى) 103:3
  - "To strive, to aspire… as a group" (تَنَافَسَ) 83:26
  - "To help one another" (تَعَاوَنَ) 5:2
  - "To ask one another" (يَتَسَآءَلُونَ) 78:1

Assignment: Choose a type VI verb from this lesson and memorize it.

Lesson 10

5-Letter Verbs on the pattern of (تَفَعَّلَ)

In this lesson, you will learn the Type V 5-letter verb on the pattern (تَفَعَّلَ). Read the Aayaah below, notice the type V verb.

وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى ٱلْحَيِّ ٱلَّذِى لَا يَمُوتُ وَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِهِۦ ۚ

And put your trust in the Ever Living One Who dies not, and glorify His Praises... 25:58

New Words - Verb Type V	
تَوَلَّى/يَتَوَلَّى To turn away	تَذَكَّرَ/يَتَذَكَّرُ To remember, receive admonition
تَوَفَّى/يَتَوَفَّى To receive in full; to make die	تَوَكَّل/يَتَوَكَّلُ To put one's trust
تَرَبَّصَ/يَتَرَبَّصُ To wait	تَبَيَّنَ/يَتَبَيَّنُ To become clear

Meanings for Verb Type V:

- The meaning relates to the doer, such as: "to turn away", or "to put one's trust". The subject is the one doing the action.

Examples of Verb Type V in the Quraan

إِنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ ٱتَّقَوْا۟ إِذَا مَسَّهُمْ طَٰٓئِفٌ مِّنَ ٱلشَّيْطَٰنِ تَذَكَّرُوا۟ فَإِذَا هُم مُّبْصِرُونَ

Verily, those who are pious, when an evil thought comes to them from Shaitan, they remember (Allah), and (indeed) they then see (aright). 7:201

عَبَسَ وَتَوَلَّىٰٓ

(The Prophet ﷺ) frowned and turned away… 80:1

وَٱتَّقُوا۟ يَوْمًا تُرْجَعُونَ فِيهِ إِلَى ٱللَّهِ ۖ ثُمَّ تُوَفَّىٰ كُلُّ نَفْسٍ مَّا كَسَبَتْ وَهُمْ لَا يُظْلَمُونَ

And be afraid of the Day when you shall be brought back to Allah. Then every person shall be paid what he earned, and they shall not be dealt with unjustly. 2:281

وَمَن يُشَاقِقِ ٱلرَّسُولَ مِنۢ بَعْدِ مَا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُ ٱلْهُدَىٰ وَيَتَّبِعْ غَيْرَ سَبِيلِ ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ نُوَلِّهِۦ مَا تَوَلَّىٰ وَنُصْلِهِۦ جَهَنَّمَ ۖ وَسَآءَتْ مَصِيرًا

And whoever contradicts and opposes the Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ) after the right path has been shown clearly to him and follows other than the believers' way. We shall keep him in the path he has chosen and burn him in Hell - what an evil destination. 4:115

وَٱلْمُطَلَّقَٰتُ يَتَرَبَّصْنَ بِأَنفُسِهِنَّ ثَلَٰثَةَ قُرُوٓءٍ ۚ

And divorced women shall wait (as regards their marriage) for three menstrual periods… 2:228

وَٱلَّذِينَ يُتَوَفَّوْنَ مِنكُمْ وَيَذَرُونَ أَزْوَٰجًا يَتَرَبَّصْنَ بِأَنفُسِهِنَّ أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا ۖ

And those of you who die and leave wives behind them, they (the wives) shall wait (as regards their marriage) for four months and ten days… 2:234

Assignment: Memorize the sight words for this lesson.

Lesson 11

6-Letter Verb on the pattern of (اِستَفعَلَ)

In this lesson, you will learn Type X of the Increased Letter verbs with 6 letters, on the pattern of (اِستَفعَلَ).

New Words - Verb Type X	
اِستَغفَرَ/يَستَغفِرُ To ask forgiveness	اِستَكبَرَ/يَستَكبِرُ To behave arrogantly
اِستَطَاعَ/يَستَطِيعُ To be able	اِستِجَابَ/يَستَجِيبُ To respond; to accept

Meanings for Verb Type X:

- This verb type expresses asking or seeking, such as: "to ask forgiveness".
- It may be the cause of the root verb, such as "to respond", which comes from the root that has the meaning "to ask".

Examples of Verb Type X in the Quraan
وَٱسْتَغْفِرُواْ رَبَّكُمْ ثُمَّ تُوبُوٓاْ إِلَيْهِ ۚ إِنَّ رَبِّى رَحِيمٌ وَدُودٌ "And ask forgiveness of your Lord and turn unto Him in repentance. Verily, my Lord is Most Merciful, Most Loving." 11:90
وَإِذْ قُلْنَا لِلْمَلَٰٓئِكَةِ ٱسْجُدُواْ لِءَادَمَ فَسَجَدُوٓاْ إِلَّآ إِبْلِيسَ أَبَىٰ وَٱسْتَكْبَرَ وَكَانَ مِنَ ٱلْكَٰفِرِينَ And (remember) when We said to the angels: "Prostrate yourselves before Adam.". And they prostrated except Iblis, he refused and was proud and was one of the disbelievers (disobedient to Allah). 2:34
وَٱلَّذِينَ تَدْعُونَ مِن دُونِهِۦ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ نَصْرَكُمْ وَلَآ أَنفُسَهُمْ يَنصُرُونَ "And those whom you call upon besides Him (Allah) cannot help you nor can they help themselves." 7:197

وَقَالَ رَبُّكُمُ ٱدْعُونِيٓ أَسْتَجِبْ لَكُمْ ۚ
And your Lord said: "Invoke Me, I will respond to your (invocation). 40:60

وَلَقَدِ ٱسْتُهْزِئَ بِرُسُلٍ مِّن قَبْلِكَ فَحَاقَ بِٱلَّذِينَ سَخِرُواْ مِنْهُم مَّا كَانُواْ بِهِۦ يَسْتَهْزِءُونَ
And indeed (many) Messengers were mocked before you, but their scoffers were surrounded by the very thing that they used to mock at. 6:10/21:41

Exercise: Read the Aayah above, find the 6-letter verb, and write its meaning. Hint: the verb is mentioned twice.

Assignment: Memorize the sight words for this lesson.

This lesson completes the sight words for Verbs: Grammar and Word Acquisition. You have done a tremendous job memorizing 80% of the words in the Quran!

Reap the benefits, read the Quran as much as you are able. Make your best times for The Speech of Allah, and read, read, read.

Lesson 12

Summary and Notes on Verb Types II-X

To begin, we will review some meanings for Verb Types II-X. All meanings are not provided. **LEARNING QURAN SERIES** is designed to give the learner an introduction, pave the way, and make learning simple. Review and study the table below.

Summary of Common Meanings		
Intensified meaning of the root, or deeming to be	فَعَّلَ	II.
Two or more people join to do an action	فَاعَلَ	III.
An action being done on someone or something	أَفعَلَ	IV.
The person or thing does the action	تَفَعَّلَ	V.
A group is doing an action	تَفَاعَلَ	VI.
An action that will occur by itself	اِنفَعَلَ	VII.
Doing something for oneself has odd meanings	اِفتَعَلَ	VIII.
Expresses colors and defects	اِفعَلَّ	IX.
Used for asking, maybe the cause or the same as the root	اِستَفعَلَ	X.

Next, look at the added letters to the II-X verb types.

Remember, Increased Lettered Verbs have added letters to the Type I verb (فَعَلَ). Adding letters creates new meanings. Examine the table below and note the additional letters that produce Verbs II-X.

The Extra Letters		
The Model Verb for Types II-X ⟶	فَعَلَ	I.
Shaddah on the 2nd letter	فَعَّلَ	II.
(ا) Added after the 1st letter	فَاعَلَ	III.
Hamza al Qata (أ) added before the 1st letter	أَفعَلَ	IV.
(ت) precedes the 1st letter, Shaddah on 2nd letter	تَفَعَّلَ	V.
(ت) precedes the 1st letter, (ا) after the 1st letter	تَفَاعَلَ	VI.
(ان) is prefixed	اِنفَعَلَ	VII.
An (ا) is prefixed, (ت) after the 1st letter	اِفتَعَلَ	VIII.
An (ا) is prefixed, the 3rd letter contains Shaddah	اِفعَلَّ	IX.
(است) prefixed	اِستَفعَلَ	X.

Learner Tips & Tools:

- When it is said: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd letter, it is referring to the original letters of the root verb (فَعَلَ).
- Verb Type IV begins with Hamza al Qata' (أ).
- Verb Types VII-X begin with Hamzah al Wasl (ا).
- Verb Types V & VI begin with the letter (ت)

Next, we will focus on the command and present tense forms.

The Present Tense and Command Form			
Command Form	Present Tense	Verb Type	
فَعِّلْ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	II.
فَاعِلْ	يُفَاعِلُ	فَاعَلَ	III.
أَفعِلْ	يُفعِلُ	أَفعَلَ	IV.
تَفَعَّلْ	يَتَفَعَّلُ	تَفَعَّلَ	V.
تَفَاعَلْ	يَتَفَاعَلُ	تَفَاعَلَ	VI.
اِنفَعِلْ	يَنفَعِلُ	اِنفَعَلَ	VII.
اِفتَعِلْ	يَفتَعِلُ	اِفتَعَلَ	VIII.
اِفعَلَّلْ	يَفعَلَّ	اِفعَلَّ	IX.
اِستَفعِلْ	يَستَفعِلُ	اِستَفعَلَ	X.

Learner Tips & Tools:

- 4-letter present tense verbs (types II-IV) begin with Dammah (يُفعِلُ).
- Ayn of the 4-lettered verb always has Kasrah (يُفَاعِلُ).
- All command verbs end with Sukoon.

Congratulations!

Your word percentage is 80%!

You completed Verbs Part 4:
You have finished studying The Increased Letter Verbs.
You've learned numerous new words, concepts, and meanings for the Increased Letter Verbs.

Next, begin Module B,
"Tajweed Assist, Improving Recitation".

And again, congratulations on your achievements.
Remember, retention by way of recitation!
Recite from the book of Allah every day!
May Allah increase you in beneficial knowledge and righteous actions. Aameen

Learner Tips & Tools

Use the following pages for tips to understand verb conjugation.

Letter Traits		
Person	**Present Tense**	**Past Tense**
3rd person, Spoken about	Except for the 2nd person feminine (تَفعَلَانِ), **all** present tense verbs when speaking about someone begin with (يَ).	Past tense verbs experience changes to their **endings**. On the contrary, present tense verbs have both prefixes and suffixes.
2nd person, Spoken to	**All** present tense verbs, when speaking to someone, begin with (ت).	**All** past tense verbs when speaking to someone end with (ت). (تَ, تِ, تُمَا, تُمْ, تُنَّ)
Ist person, Speaking	First-person verbs are the same for both males and females. Past tense ends with (تُ, نَا), while present tense verbs begin with (أَ, نَ).	

Type I Verb A Pattern with Sukoon		
Person	**Present Tense**	**Past Tense**
3rd person, Spoken about	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ
	يَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلَا
	يَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ
	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا
	تَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلْتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ
	نَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْنَا
Notes	**All** present tense verbs have Sukoon on the 2nd letter.	**All** Ist and 2nd person past tense verbs, as well as 3rd person feminine plural (فَعَلْنَ) have Sukoon on the 3rd letter.

4-lettered Verbs II-IV

The past tense Ayn (ع) has Fathah (َ)

The present tense has Kasrah (ِ)

فَعَّلَ, فَاعَلَ, أَفعَلَ

يُفَعِّلُ, يُفَاعِلُ, يُفعِلُ

Present tense begins with Dammah (ُ)

يُفعِلُ يُفَعِّلُ, يُفَاعِلُ

فَعَّلَ يُفَعِّلُ
فَاعَلَ يُفَاعِلُ
أَفعَلَ يُفعِلُ

5-lettered Verbs V&VI

Verb types V & VI begin with the letter (ت)

Both the past tense and present tense Ayn (ع) have Fathah (َ)

تَفَعَّلَ, تَفَاعَلَ

تَفَعَّلَ يَتَفَعَّلَ
تَفَاعَلَ يَتَفَاعَلَ

5-6 lettered Verbs VII, VIII & X

The past tense Ayn (ع) has Fathah (َ)

The present tense has Kasrah (ِ)

اِنفَعَلَ, اِفتَعَلَ, اِستَفعَلَ

يَنفَعِلُ, يَفتَعِلُ, يَستَفعِلُ

The present tense begins with Fathah (َ)

يَنفَعِلُ, يَفتَعِلُ, يَستَفعِلُ

اِنفَعَلَ يَنفَعِلُ
اِفتَعَلَ يَفتَعِلُ
اِستَفعَلَ يَستَفعِلُ

5-lettered Verbs IX

Both the past tense and present tense Ayn (ع) have Fathah (َ)

اِفعَلَ, يَفعَلُّ

Arabic Grammar Terms

The Past Tense Verb	الفِعلُ المَاضِي
The Present Tense Verb	الفِعلُ المُضَارِع
The Command Verb	الفَعلُ الأَمر
The Intransitive Verb	الفِعلُ اللَّازِم
The Transitive Verb	الفِعلُ المُتَعَدِّي
The 3-letter Verb	الفِعلُ الثُّلَاثِي
The Increased Letter Verb/Derived Form	الفَعلُ المَزِيد الثَّلَاثِي
The Doubled Lettered Verbs	الفَعلُ المُضَاعَف
The Verbs Containing Hamza	الفِغلُ المَهمُوز
The Sound Verb (Does not contain a weak letter)	الفِعلُ الصَّحِيح
The Weak Verb (Contains a weak letter)	الفِعلُ المُعتَلّ
The Assimilated Verb (The 1st letter is weak)	الفِعلُ المِثَال
The Hollow Verb (The 2nd letter is weak)	الفِعلُ الأَجوف
The Defective Verb (The 3rd letter is weak)	الفِعلُ النَّاقِص
The Passive Voice (The subject is unknown)	الفِعلُ المَجهُول
The Active Voice (The subject is known)	الفِعلُ المَعلُوم

Conjugation Journal

The "Conjugation Journal" provided is a wealth of information. This journal is complete with conjugation of verb types I-X. Verb type I is conjugated with each of its divisions and subdivisions. Hence, you can refer to these tables to understand verb conjugation in these patterns. The original form (pattern) is highlighted at the bottom of each table.

Read, study, review, write, and rewrite the tables in the upcoming pages. Learning and conjugating verbs is of utmost importance; some grammarians say knowing the verbs and how they conjugate is 80% of the language. The more you practice conjugating verbs, the better you will become.

Remember, these conjugation tales are a **reference for the conjugation of each specific verb type**. If you are able, memorize each word and its conjugation. Seeking beneficial knowledge is a lifetime commitment; stay focused and never give up. Supplicate, and ask Allah to aid you.

Continue reciting the Quran with translation. In this way, you will **retain** the highly frequented words you have memorized. The goal is: Retention by way of recitation! Hence, focus on keeping the words you have memorized by maintaining your commitment to reciting the Quran daily. May Allah give you success! Aameen

Type I Verb (i)		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَجعَلُ	جَعَلَ
	يَجعَلَانِ	جَعَلَا
	يَجعَلُونَ	جَعَلُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَجعَلُ	جَعَلتَ
	تَجعَلَانِ	جَعَلتُمَا
	تَجعَلُونَ	جَعَلتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَجعَلْ	جَعَلتُ
	نَجعَلْ	جَعَلنَا
To make; to place; to set up		
On the pattern of: فَعَلَ/يَفعَلُ		

Type I Verb (ii)		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَظلِمُ	ظَلَمَ
	يَظلِمَانِ	ظَلَمَا
	يَظلِمُونَ	ظَلَمُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَظلِمُ	ظَلَمتَ
	تَظلِمَانِ	ظَلَمتُمَا
	تَظلِمُونَ	ظَلَمتُمْ
1st person, Speaking	أَظلِمُ	ظَلَمتُ
	نَظلِمُ	ظَلَمنَا
To wrong		
On the pattern of: فَعَلَ/يَفعِلُ		

Type I Verb (iia)		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَزِيدُ	زَادَ
	يَزِيدَانِ	زَادَا
	يَزِيدُونَ	زَادُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَزِيدُ	زِدتَ
	تَزِيدَانِ	زِدْتُمَا
	تَزِيدُونَ	زِدتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَزِيدُ	زِدتُ
	نَزِيدُ	زِدْنَا
To increase		
Subtype on the pattern of: فَعَلَ/يَفعِلُ		

Type I Verb (iib)		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَهدِي	هَدَى
	يَهدِيَانِ	هَدَيَا
	يَهدُونَ	هَدَوْا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَهدِي	هَدَيتَ
	تَهدِيَانِ	هَدَيْتُمَا
	تَهدُونَ	هَدَيْتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَهدِي	هَدَيتُ
	نَهدِي	هَدَيْنَ
To guide		
Subtype on the pattern of: فَعَلَ/يَفعِلُ		

Type I Verb (iic)		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَضِلُّ	ضَلَّ
	يَضِلَّانِ	ضَلَّا
	يَضِلُّونَ	ضَلُّوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَضِلُّ	ضَلَلْتَ
	تَضِلَّانِ	ضَلَلْتُمَا
	تَضِلُّونَ	ضَلَلْتُمْ
1st person, Speaking	أَضِلُّ	ضَلَلْتُ
	نَضِلُّ	ضَلَلْنَا
To go astray		
Subtype on the pattern of: فَعَلَ/يَفعِلُ		

Type I Verb (iid)		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَجِدُ	وَجَدَ
	يَجِدَانِ	وَجَدَا
	يَجِدُونَ	وَجَدُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَجِدُ	وَجَدتَ
	تَجِدَانِ	وَجَدتُمَا
	تَجِدُونَ	وَجَدتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَجِدُ	وَجَدتُ
	نَجِدُ	وَجَدنَا
To find		
Subtype on the pattern of: فَعَلَ/يَفعِلُ		

Type I Verb (iii)		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَخلُقُ	خَلَقَ
	يَخلُقَانِ	خَلَقَا
	يَخلُقُونَ	خَلَقُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَخلُقُ	خَلَقْتَ
	تَخلُقَانِ	خَلَقْتُمَا
	تَخلُقُونَ	خَلَقْتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَخلُقُ	خَلَقْتُ
	نَخلُقُ	خَلَقْنَا
To create		
On the pattern of: فَعَلَ/يَفعُلُ		

Type I Verb (iiia)		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَقُولُ	قَالَ
	يُقُولَانِ	قَالَا
	يَقُولُونَ	قَالُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَقُولُ	قُلتَ
	تَقُولَانِ	قُلتُمَا
	تَقُولُونَ	قُلتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَقُولُ	قُلتُ
	نَقُولُ	قُلنَا
To say		
Subtype on the pattern of: فَعَلَ/يَفعُلُ		

Type I Verb (iiib)		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَدعُو	دَعَا
	يَدعُوَانِ	دَعَوَا
	يَدعُونَ	دَعَوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَدعُو	دَعَوتَ
	تَدعُوَانِ	دَعَوتُمَا
	تَدعُونَ	دَعَوتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَدعُو	دَعَوتُ
	نَدعُو	دَعَونَا
To call; to invite; to supplicate		
Subtype on the pattern of: فَعَلَ/يَفعُلُ		

Type I Verb (iiic)		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَظُنُّ	ظَنَّ
	يَظُنَّانِ	ظَنَّا
	يَظُنُّونَ	ظَنُّوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَظُنُّ	ظَنَنتَ
	تَظُنَّانِ	ظَنَنتُمَا
	تَظُنُّونَ	ظَنَنتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَظُنُّ	ظَنَنتُ
	نَظُنُّ	ظَنَنَّا
To think		
Subtype on the pattern of: فَعَلَ/يَفعُلُ		

Type I Verb (iv)		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَعلَمُ	عَلِمَ
	يَعلَمَانِ	عَلِمَا
	يَعلَمُونَ	عَلِمُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَعلَمُ	عَلِمتَ
	تَعلَمَانِ	عَلِمتُمَا
	تَعلَمُونَ	عَلِمتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَعلَمْ	عَلِمتُ
	نَعلَمْ	عَلِمنَا
To know		
On the pattern of: فَعِلَ/يَفعَلُ		

Type II Verb		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يُعَلِّمُ	عَلَّمَ
	يُعَلِّمَانِ	عَلَّمَا
	يُعَلِّمُونَ	عَلَّمُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تُعَلِّمُ	عَلَّمتَ
	تُعَلِّمَانِ	عَلَّمتُمَا
	تُعَلِّمُونَ	عَلَّمتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أُعَلِّمُ	عَلَّمتُ
	نُعَلِّمُ	عَلَّمنَا
To teach		
On the pattern of: فَعَّلَ/يُفَعِّلُ		

Type III Verb		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يُهَاجِرُ	هَاجَرَ
	يُهَاجِرَانِ	هَاجَرَا
	يُهَاجِرُونَ	هَاجَرُا
2nd person, Spoken to	تُجَاهِرُ	هَاجَرتَ
	تُجَاهِرَانِ	هَاجَرتُمَا
	تُجَاهِرُونَ	هَاجَرتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أُجَاهِرُ	هَاجَرتُ
	نُجَاهِرُ	هَاجَرنَا
To migrate		
On the pattern of: فَاعَلَ/يُفَاعِلُ		

Type IV Verb		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يُرسِلُ	أَرسَلَ
	يُرسِلَانِ	أَرسَلَا
	يُرسِلُونَ	أَرسَلُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تُرسِلُ	أَرسَلتَ
	تُرسِلَانِ	أَرسَلتُمَا
	تُرسِلُونَ	أَرسَلتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أُرسِلُ	أَرسَلتُ
	نُرسِلُ	أَرسَلنَا
To send		
On the pattern of: أَفعَلُ/يُفعِلُ		

Type V Verb		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَتَذَكَّرُ	تَذَكَّرَ
	يَتَذَكَّرَانِ	تَذَكَّرَا
	يَتَذَكَّرُونَ	تَذَكَّرُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَتَذَكَّرُ	تَذَكَّرتَ
	تَتَذَكَّرَانِ	تَذَكَّرتُمَا
	تَتَذَكَّرُونَ	تَذَكَّرتُمْ
I st person, Speaking	أَتَذَكَّرُ	تَذَكَّرتُ
	نَتَذَكَّرُ	تَذَكَّرنَا
To remember; to receive admonition		
On the pattern of: تَفَعَّلَ/يَتَفَعَّلُ		

Type VI Verb		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَتَسَاءَلُ	تَسَاءَلَ
	يَتَسَاءَلَانِ	تَسَاءَلَا
	يَتَسَاءَلُونَ	تَسَاءَلُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَتَسَاءَلُ	تَسَاءَلتَ
	تَتَسَاءَلَانِ	تَسَاءَلتُمَا
	تَتَسَاءَلُونَ	تَسَاءَلتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَتَسَاءَلُ	تَسَاءَلْتُ
	نَتَسَاءَلُ	تَسَاءَلْنَا
To ask one another		
On the pattern of: تَفَاعَلَ/يَتَفَاعَلُ		

Type VII Verb		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَنطَلِقُ	اِنطَلَقَ
	يَنطَلِقَانِ	اِنطَلَقَا
	يَنطَلِقُونَ	اِنطَلَقُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَنطَلِقُ	اِنطَلَقتَ
	تَنطَلِقَانِ	اِنطَلَقتُمَا
	تَنطَلِقُونَ	اِنطَلَقتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَنطَلِقُ	اِنطَلَقتُ
	نَنطَلِقُ	اِنطَلَقنَا
To depart		
On the pattern of: اِنفَعَلَ/يَنفَعِلُ		

Type VIII Verb		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَتَّبِعُ	اِتَّبَعَ
	يَتَّبِعَانِ	اِتَّبَعَا
	يَتَّبِعُونَ	اِتَّبَعُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَتَّبِعُ	اِتَّبَعتَ
	تَتَّبِعَانِ	اِتَّبَعتُمَا
	تَتَّبِعُونَ	اِتَّبَعتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَتَّبِعُ	اِتَّبَعتُ
	نَتَّبِعُ	اِتَّبَعنَا
To follow		
On the pattern of: اِفتَعَلَ/يَفتَعِلُ		

Type X Verb		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	يَستَكبِرُ	اِستَكبَرَ
	يَستَكبِرَانِ	اِستَكبَرَا
	يَستَكبِرُونَ	اِستَكبَرُوا
2nd person, Spoken to	تَستَكبِرُ	اِستَكبَرتَ
	تَستَكبِرَانِ	اِستَكبَرتُمَا
	تِستَكبِرُونَ	اِستَكبَرتُمْ
Ist person, Speaking	أَستَكبِرُ	اِستَكبَرتُ
	نَستَكبِرُ	اِستَكبَرنَا
To act arrogantly		
On the pattern of: اِستَفعَلَ/يَستَفعِلُ		

Type I Verb (Feminine Form)		
Person	Present Tense	Past Tense
3rd person, Spoken about	تَفعَلُ	فَعَلَتْ
	تَفعَلَانِ	فَعَلَتَا
	يَفعَلنَ	فَعَلنَ
2nd person, Spoken to	تَفعَلِينَ	فَعَلتِ
	تَفعَلَانِ	فَعَلتُمَا
	تَفعَلنَ	فَعَلتُنَّ
Ist person, Speaking	أَفعَلُ	فَعَلتُ
	نَفعَلُ	فَعَلنَا
To do		
On the pattern of: فَعَلَ/يَفعَلُ		

Type I Verb and its Singular Command		
Command	Present/Past	
اِفعَلْ	فَعَلَ:يَفعَلُ	i.
اِفعِلْ	فَعَلَ:يَفعِلُ	ii.
زِدْ	زَادَ:يَزِيدُ	a)
اِهدِ	هَدَى:يَهدِي	b)
اِضلِلْ	ضَلَّ:يَضِلُّ	c)
جِدْ	وَجَدَ:يَجِدُ	d)
اُفعُلْ	فَعَلَ:يَفعُلُ	iii.
قُلْ	قَالَ:يَقُولُ	d)
اُدعُ	دَعَا:يَدْعُو	e)
اُظنُنْ	ظَنَّ:يَظُنُّ	f)
اِفعَلْ	فَعِلَ:يَفعَلُ	iv.
اِفعِلْ	فَعِلَ:يَفعِلُ	v.
اُفعُلْ	فَعُلَ:يَفعُلُ	vi.

Verb Types II-X and their Singular Command		
Command	Past tense	Type
فَعِّلْ	فَعَّلَ	II.
فَاعِلْ	فَاعِلَ	III.
أَفعِلْ	أَفعَلَ	IV.
تَفَعَّلْ	تَفَعَّلَ	V.
تَفَاعَلْ	تَفَاعَلَ	VI.
اِنفَعِلْ	اِنفَعَلَ	VII.
اِفتَعِلْ	اِفتَعَلَ	VIII.
اِفعَلَّلْ	اِفعَلَّ	IX.
اِستَفعِلْ	اِستَفعَلَ	X.

This completes the conjugation tables and our study, Baarakallahfeek!

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